

Owen-Vance talks make little progress in Rhodesia

Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Vance, the American Secretary of State, secured few tangible results from their Dar es Salaam meeting with the Rhodesian Patriotic Front leaders apart from the agreement to attend a three-party conference on Rhodesia. The two sides have arrived in Pretoria for talks on Monday (South-West Africa) and fly to Johannesburg today.

Spotlight shifts to Pretoria visit

James Ashford
Johannesburg, April 16
Mr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Vance, the American Secretary of State, arrived here today for Pretoria talks with few results to show from days of talks with the Rhodesian Patriotic Front. However, they did secure a new agreement to attend a three-party conference on Rhodesia.

Mr Owen said this morning, summed up the talks as "negative, but not without value". He insisted he had no doubt that the British and Rhodesian sides were making progress.

Mr Vance was busy with his task of trying to get Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and his colleagues in the Rhodesian Government to agree to an all-party conference. The chances of this are slim, he said, but he would try to get it done.

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South Africa offered journalists money

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, April 16
Some foreign journalists have been offered payment by the South African Government to write stories favourable to South Africa, according to evidence to a parliamentary select committee by Dr Eschele, Secretary of the Department of Information.

The select committee has called for an investigation into the information department's spending of public money. The department is South Africa's principal propaganda organisation, with access to considerable funds. Dr Eschele told the select committee it spent £5.5m a year in foreign currency without reference to the reserve bank.

He disclosed that plans were made to "buy" foreign journalists to publicise the granting of independence to Transkei in October, 1976. Last week Transkei severed diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Dr Eschele submitted to the committee a letter from the information department to the Treasury asking for £195,000 for the Transkei independence publicity campaign.

The letter said the money could be spent on advertising the independence of Transkei. It also said that the money could be used to "buy" foreign journalists to write stories favourable to South Africa.

Other methods, the letter said, would be to invite "independent" journalists to visit Transkei and write articles about it. The letter added: "Although this method, of course, sometimes causes us to lose control over the eventual content, this should not cause additional risk if the writers are chosen well."

The other way of obtaining flattering publicity for Transkei would be "the buying" of the services of a journalist who then ostensibly supplies independent material for his publication while we pay him for his favourable opinion.

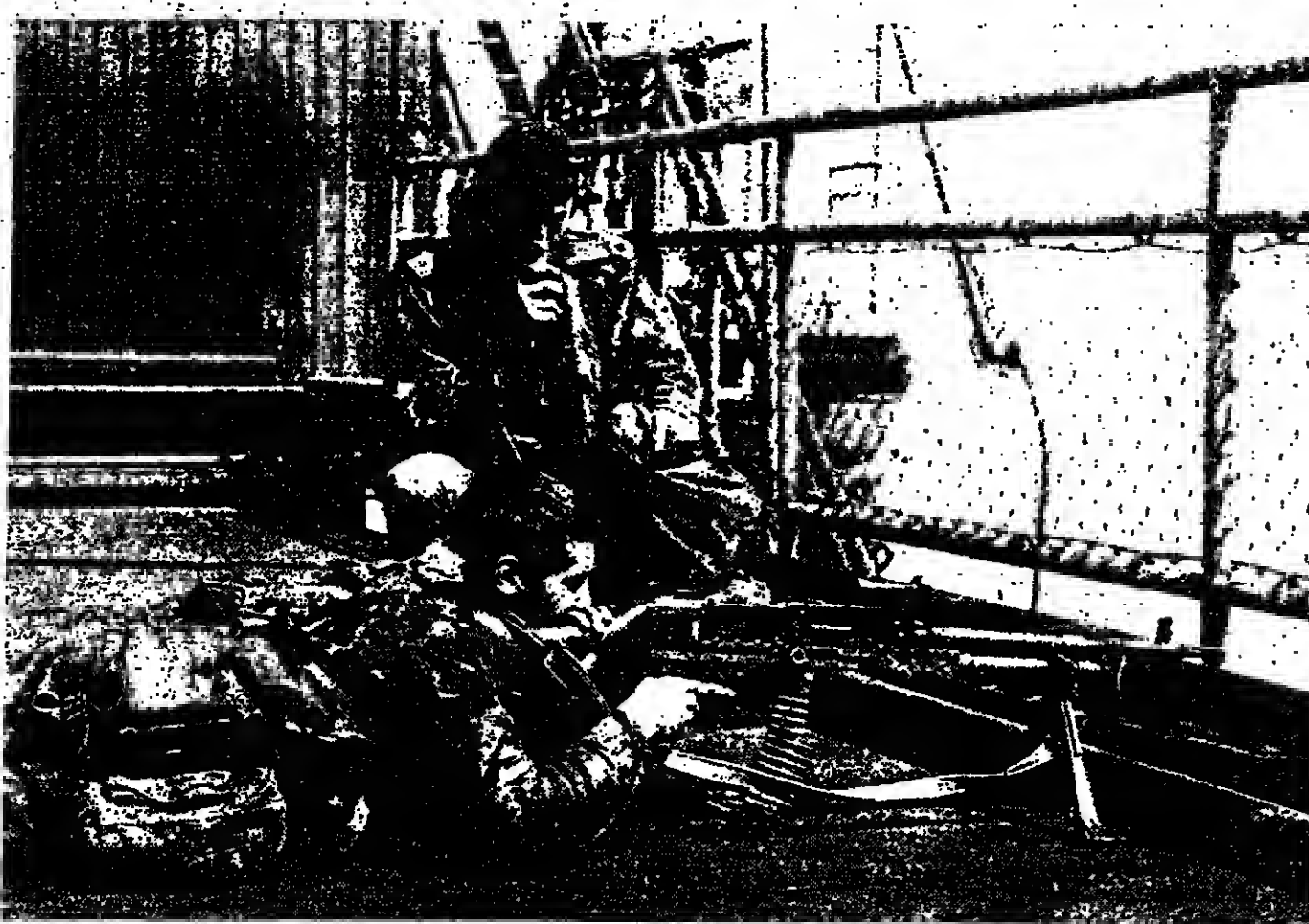
Since the Soweto riots in June, 1976, the number of resident foreign correspondents in South Africa has risen from a handful to about 60. Most belong to the Foreign Correspondents' Association of South Africa, formed to safeguard professional standards and act for journalists harassed by the authorities.

However, during the independence celebrations for Transkei and last December for the Republic of South Africa, many foreign journalists were brought to South Africa on free tickets.

The privately-sponsored South African Foundation also pays for many visits by foreign journalists.

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Royal Marines of 45 Commando Group on board a gas platform during an anti-terrorist exercise in the Indefatigable field in the North Sea.

Politics temper union stand on pay limits

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Aberdeen

Ministers now accept that they cannot win trade union compliance to a phase four fixed pay limit, but an extension of their special relationship with the TUC is on the cards.

Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, will call in TUC leaders soon for talks on the policy implications of his Budget. The feeling in Whitehall is that the unions will accept a measure of wage moderation if it is not tied to a low, fixed percentage.

Trade union leaders today begin the delicate task of reconciling their demands for normal collective bargaining in industry and the public sector with what they see as the overriding need to sustain the Government in the run-up to the general election.

Some hard public attitudes on unfettered pay negotiations will be struck at the Scottish Trades and Union Congress in Aberdeen this week, but in private the unions accept that something like the original social contract established with the Cabinet four years ago is needed to help to prevent a Conservative victory in the election.

So, while publicly declaring his opposition to a formal phase four of incomes policy, Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday that the Labour Party will have the maximum support from the TGWU because we believe that if a Tory government is elected it would be a disaster for Britain.

Mr Healey or Mr Callaghan would indicate what increase the nation could afford. On current budget estimates, that appears to be no more than a 7 per cent rise in earnings.

ings during the 1978-79 bargaining round, starting on August 1, giving a figure for basic rate increases of no more than 5 per cent.

But conscious that such figures will never get through the trade union conference session, ministers are understood to be looking for a wider understanding on economic policy. Trade union cooperation in restraining their militancy would be implicit in its terms.

Mr David Bassett, the TUC chairman and leader of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, has proposed an "economic contract" to replace the tired phraseology of "social contract" and "incomes policy".

"What we need to talk about is the creation of an economic climate to which bargainers will respond. The important discussions must be about unemployment and the creation of jobs, industrial strategy, and the way North Sea oil can be used."

His own union's executive has formulated a wages resolution for its policy-making conference in six weeks' time. It insists on greater freedom for pay negotiators within a "responsible" attitude to bargaining as part of a joint agreement between the TUC and the Government.

The emphasis on "responsible" bargaining was picked up once again yesterday by Mr Evans when he gave his eye-of-congress press conference.

The price of that measure of wage moderation will not be modest. The TUC will seek something closer to its demand for a £2,500m rise in public spending than the Chancellor has so far proposed. The TGWU will also give priority to achieving a shorter working week.

Clash on Budget may force early election

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Some senior ministers are becoming increasingly alarmed that an early general election may be forced on the Government because of the possibility of combined Conservative and Liberal votes wrecking the Budget strategy.

The moment of truth will come early next month when the Finance Bill clauses on tax changes are debated in the Commons. The Bill will be published on Thursday and the opposition parties' amendments will be tabled soon afterwards.

Although there is an element of bluff and confusion among the three main parties as to the outcome, there is no doubt the Government has little room for manoeuvre.

The Conservatives and Liberals want to see greater tax incentives for skilled workers and middle management, but the Government has told the Liberals that there can be no reduction in the standard rate of tax or, alternatively, a widening of the lower rate band. Either measure would cost about £500m.

Treasury ministers are expected to repeat those points when they see Mr John Pardo, the Liberals' economic spokesman, again this week. The one area where there could be negotiation is lowering the highest rate of tax to 70 per cent, which would cost about £200m.

That, however, is not thought likely to meet the demands of the Liberals, who are to meet on Wednesday to discuss Budget strategy and, now that the crunch is being reached, the continuation of the pact with the Government.

Ministers involved in discussions with Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Mr Pardo have detected a hardening of the Liberals' line, mainly, it is believed, because of pressures in the party. Some ministers feel that the Liberals are now going so far to assert their independence that they would lose face with their supporters if they turned back.

The Liberals were saying last night that no decision would be taken on Wednesday night but that the time was drawing near. Their final attitude towards the Finance Bill would be the clincher and, at the moment, that will have to be taken within a month.

The Liberals will not be voting with the Conservatives in the Commons tonight when the Tories force a division on the general Budget resolution. While Mr Steel would like to maintain a flexible position, Mr Pardo would like to end the pact with the Government by July. They include Mr Emlyn Hooson, QC, (Monmouthshire), Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale), Mr Richard Wright (Colne Valley) and Mr David Pennington (Ilkley). Mr Hooson told a meeting at Aberystwyth on Saturday: "The Lib-Lab pact is clearly drawing towards its end."

The Liberals would have to be careful in any possible link with the Conservatives for reductions in the standard rate. Not all their supporters would like to see cooperation. Mr Pardo also gave another reason in a speech at Llantrisant, Cornwall, on Saturday, when he said his party did not trust the Conservatives to cut income tax.

Labour left-wingers, who have expressed general satisfaction with the Budget strategy, gave a warning over the weekend that they wanted the tax cuts separated when voting takes place, so that they could oppose the cuts for the lower paid while reducing those for middle and high income groups. However, there would be little support in the Commons.

On Saturday Mrs Hashman handed her selections for Canada to English officials, shortly before the finals started. It said that the players and the Commonwealth Games Council had also been told. Officials ruled that she was out of order and that the council would be notified accordingly.

The England players got on with the job of winning titles. The Badminton Association of England Council discusses the issue on May 3. The rest of us return to our chairs and thank our lucky stars we are not good enough to reach the game's higher levels.

Report, page 8

Badminton forsakes church hall tradition

By Richard Streeton
Students play badminton's extraordinary knack for drawing attention to itself for reasons other than badminton are collecting some rich pickings at the moment. England, hosts for the first time of the European championships, got the event off to a start that was definitely different at Preston last week. They sacked their team manager, Judy Hashman, arguably the greatest woman player of all time.

There were further reverberations over the following seven days, although the English players managed to remain unaffected by the fallout; they won four titles and provided the beaten finalist in the women's singles.

Millions of badminton which, in the local church hall carries a cosy image, provides much pleasure and, according to one poll, now involves more people than angling, darts, or ballroom dancing.

China is devoting its energies to launching a breakaway movement from the established International Badminton Federation. Its stated ambitions are for China to play in the United States on coast to coast American television.

In recent months, Gillian Gilks, England's best woman player, has spurned invitations to play for her country amid a glare of publicity that even Elizabeth Taylor would envy.

Apart from the Hasman case, England sent home Kevin Jolly, one of their international players, from Preston during the week for unruly behaviour. Jolly is only 13, the Swiss team was withdrawn by their manager after a report of horseplay by some players in their hotel.

Mrs Hashman was appointed last summer to serve until June 30, replacing the traditional four-man selection committee. Her letter of appointment, loosely enough worded to make anyone, let alone a solicitor, wince, carried a phrase to the effect that her responsibilities would end at the Commonwealth Games in Canada from August 2 to 11. By inference Mrs Hashman was in charge at the Games in Edmonton.

English officials recently changed their minds about retaining Mrs Hashman after June 30. They decided to change the system and decreed that the new selectors should choose the team for Canada. They say they put all this in a letter to Mrs Hashman, adding that her responsibilities would come to an end after Preston. For continuity's sake Mrs Hashman was invited to become one of the new selection committee of five.

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Report, page 8

Four die in Sicily earthquakes

Palermo, April 16.—Hundreds of thousands of people fled their homes in panic today as a string of earthquakes jolted the western coast of Sicily. Hospitals reported four dead and dozens of injured as a result of the earthquakes, which measured between 4 and 5.6 degrees on the open-ended Richter scale and up to 8 points on the 12-point Mercalli.

The shocks began at 12.29 am and ended at 7.20 am, opening cracks in hundreds of buildings along the coast between Messina and Palermo. Most of those injured fell victim to the panic. Dozens were trampled by fleeing crowds.

In Reggio Calabria, on the mainland, 24 earthquakes and aftershocks were recorded between midnight and 9 am. Signor Rodolfo Consolo, seismologist, said: "The force of the earthquakes was actually much stronger than what we recorded. Most of the force was dissipated at sea. If the epicentre had been on land the earthquakes could have had an intensity comparable to that in Friuli."—UPI.

Poll shows Scottish support for Labour

By Our Political Reporter
The political state of Scotland was thrown into even greater confusion yesterday when a public opinion poll showed an increase in Labour support to 41 per cent and the Conservatives at 30 per cent, overtaking the Scottish National Party (27 per cent) to take second place. Liberals attracted only 2 per cent.

If those figures were maintained in a general election on a uniform swing, Labour would retain the 41 seats it now holds, the Conservatives would regain six seats they lost to the SNP, and nationalist MPs would be reduced from 11 to five.

The poll was carried out for London Weekend Television's Weekend World programme on April 8 by Market Opinion and Research International. They interviewed 1,002 people.

The results will delight the Labour and Conservative parties, they have to be contrasted with the outcome of the Glasgow, Garscadden, by-election result last week, when there was a swing of 3.5 to the SNP. Such a swing in a general election would give the SNP eight Labour seats and two Conservative.

Two SNP members of Parliament, Mr George Reid and Mr Douglas Henderson, said their party was on a plateau at present. Mr Henderson added that "as we move now into what is going to be a fairly early general election, the old spirit is coming out again."

Mrs Margaret Bain, another nationalist MP, said the momentum was still there. An interesting aspect of the poll was that 40 per cent of Labour supporters questioned said they would vote for the Labour Party because they believed in devolution. "My fear now is that the Labour Party will not come up with devolution, and that might transform the scene again."

Local election campaign, page 3

re feared after a tornado

April 16.—Fifty people and 100 more are feared after a tornado in the eastern state of Ohio, destroying six towns. The Press Trust of India.

Only two were immediately available. More than 250 in hospital at one hospital. Tornado demolished 10 in 10 minutes in the district of Orissa.

at district was put on by the state government. Lorry loads of injured were being taken to—Reuters.

Speke workers to fight closure

Workers have rejected British Leyland's offer of compensation for the loss of jobs by the closure of the Triumph plant at Speke, Liverpool. They plan a militant campaign to prevent the Midlands. With 3,000 jobs at stake, the Speke men are calling for aid from unions and other Leyland workers.

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Fear for Moro life

The leadership of the Italian Christian Democratic Party said after a meeting in Rome that it would leave nothing unturned to save the life of Signor Aldo Moro. Red Brigades terrorists said in a statement at the weekend that they had "sentenced" the former Prime Minister to death.

Falling numbers in private schools

The proportion of pupils attending independent schools has been falling steadily, according to the Department of Education and Science. In January of last year only 4.2 per cent of all pupils in England and Wales were attending independent schools, against 5.8 per cent in 1965.

Warning on Azores

The Portuguese Government is preparing to take action against Azores searaiders after the Deputy Prime Minister was assaulted by demonstrators at Ponta Delgada.

Israel peace move

The Israeli Government attempted to revive peace talks by offering the United Nations Resolution 242 on withdrawal from occupied territories, as a basis for negotiations with all neighbouring countries. But it added that its proposals for administrative autonomy in the West Bank were in accordance with the resolution's principles.

Vietnam accused

In a speech to mark the third anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh, President Khieu Samphan of Cambodia accused Vietnam of trying to annex his country to form an Indo-Chinese federation. He confirmed reports of heavy fighting earlier this month on the Vietnamese border.

Britain 'still alive'

The symposium at Cornell University, New York State, on the state of the British nation has ended with general agreement that Britain is not dying, though nobody thought the crisis was wholly imagined.

Venice unpreserved

Italy has again failed to decide on how to save Venice from flooding. A commission set up to study tenders for regulating the waters of its lagoon has ended its work without coming to any conclusion after studying five proposals for more than a year.

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HOME NEWS

Peace movement loses local support as criticism increases

From Christopher Walker

The decision of the three leaders of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement on Saturday to stand down from the ruling executive has come when public support in the province is at its lowest ebb since the organization's foundation in the violent autumn of 1976.

Evidence of declining interest has been clearly demonstrated at the two most recent attempts to organize mass demonstrations, a tactic that has now largely fallen out of favour. One in Belfast city centre last December to welcome home Mrs Betty Williams and Miss Maird Corrigan from the Nobel Prize ceremony attracted only just over 1,000 supporters.

Another, in Dublin in the immediate aftermath of the L. Mon restaurant bomb disaster, brought even fewer sympathizers out to the streets, although a train was chartered from Belfast and Londonderry.

Yesterday Mrs Williams, a Belfast housewife, Miss Corrigan, a former secretary, and Mr Claran McKewon, a former journalist, made clear that their decision would not involve a total withdrawal from the movement's activities. It will result in new leaders being elected at an assembly in October and one is widely expected to be Mr Peter McLaughlin, a former Unionist politician.

Mr McKewon dismissed suggestions that there had been any internal dissection. "We simply want to allow the Peace Movement to be more democratic and to permit other people to come out front and make decisions," he said.

Ironically, while the activities of the Peace women abroad have won overwhelming international acclaim, their frequent globerotting has been a significant factor in the declining enthusiasm for their movement at home. In Protestant and Roman Catholic districts of Belfast the movement is often viewed in the form of a cynical and now familiar slogan: "Join the Peace People and see the world".

Unions and Government in new link, Mr Benn says

From Ronald Kershaw

Sheffield

The growing influence of trade unionism on government was highlighted by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, at Sheffield yesterday. He told delegates to the national conference of the Institute of Workers' Control that union and the Labour Government were working together in a relationship that was totally transformed from that of the 1964-70 period of government.

If ever there was a moment for a new initiative it was now, and the Institute of Workers' Control was providing the opportunity. The main difficulty was the slump which had revealed weaknesses in the world economy and the British economy.

Mr Benn said that in the 1930s unemployment had been ended only by rearmament and war. The socialist case for public investment, public accountability and public ownership under democratic control was the only alternative to rearmament.

In his search for the weaknesses in the Government's response to what had happened at Farnham, Lucas, British Leyland and Spillers, Mr Benn said it had become clear that there was no substitute for powerful trade unions.

The numbers of people with incomes of up to £20,000 a year who were seeing the need for organization would have been inconceivable a few years ago.

Search goes on for couple in kidnap case

The search continued yesterday for Miss Joyce McKinney and her codefendant, Keith May, who are on bail accused of kidnapping a Mormon missionary.

The couple were missed from their address in London some time last Wednesday, the last day on which they reported to West Hendon police station.

The police said that it may have been up to two days later before the police office in charge of the case at Epsom was notified.

Miss McKinney, aged 27, a former American beauty queen, and Mr May, aged 24, an architect, are to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court on May 2, accused of kidnapping Mr Kirk Anderson.

When the police visited the couple's home on Friday they found the house empty and apparently abandoned.

Channel Islanders unite in face of Labour assault on tax-haven status

By Alan Hamilton

Two Labour MPs, Mr Arthur Latham and Mr John Cartwright, will travel to the Channel Islands tomorrow to investigate reports of a serious loss of British tax revenue into the Channel. The Islanders, well used to the threat of invasion from the Amoco Cadiz, or the British Treasury, are once again uniting in defence of their tranquil tax haven.

The MPs will make a five-day fact-finding tour of one of the last remaining offshore fragments of the sterling area at the request of the Labour Party National Executive Committee which hopes to have an important policy document on taxation to put before next year's party conference.

Transport House has guessed, and by its own admission guessed wildly, that the United Kingdom Exchequer may be losing £100m a year in potential revenue because of the special tax status of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. But during their tour of Jersey and Guernsey the two MPs will find both communities, from tax-avoiding millionaires to trade union officials, united in opposing any interference from London that threatens their constitutional or fiscal independence.

"We shall treat these gentlemen courteously, but that is all," a senior member of the State of Guernsey (parliament) said last week. Left-wing groups in the islands, although equally opposed to outside interference, will use the MPs' visit to voice their own ambitions towards improved social welfare and a modification of what they regard as a paternalistic and elitist style of government.

There is also some concern that the islands' economy is becoming too heavily dependent on the financial industry, which has grown in recent years as a result of the islands' special position as tax havens or, as they prefer themselves to be known, offshore financial centres.

Companies and trusts are attracted to the islands because, like individuals, they pay income tax only at the flat rate of 20 per cent, a level at which it has remained since 1940. That means that earnings of £100,000, which would be reduced to £20,000 by British taxation, are cut only to £80,000.

The attractions for companies and wealthy individuals are so obvious that five years ago, at the height of the islands' financial boom, the amount of income available to the island tax authorities was rising by a third in a year.

The discovery at that time that one financial house, the Guernsey-registered Bank of Sark, was a cover for an elaborate international fraud, was a chastening experience for the island authorities but did nothing to hinder their popularity.

It has made us all look carefully ever since at every application for a new company registration. We did not want to become another Cayman Islands or Bahamas, and quite honestly we do not like all this publicity," the local director of a perfectly respectable English clearing bank said.

There are now well over 11,000 companies registered in Jersey, and new registrations are running at about 1,500 a year; the stonework of St Helier is barely visible behind brass nameplates.

But there are signs that the islands' financial boom is slowing. Senator Cyril Le Marquand, chairman of the State of Jersey economic and finance committee, has announced that the island's rosy economy had lost its bloom, and drastic cuts in public spending might be necessary.

Two main factors are at work. First, the islands have not escaped general world recession, and a lowering of interest rates has meant reduced income from the many private trusts and investments. Second, the islands are more or less full, and there is not much room left to accommodate millionaires fleeing from the clutches of Mr Denis Healey.

Jersey is said to have 150 millionaires domiciled on its 45 square miles, and among the more celebrated fugitives from the island Revenue are Sir Billy Butlin, Alan Whicker, Jack Higgins, author of *The Eagle Has Landed*, and Billy Walker, the boxer.

In spite of an overall speed limit of 40 mph and about a mile of dual carriageway, Jersey has more than a hundred Rolls-Royces and a fair sprinkling of Ferraris.

Jersey now limits wealthy immigrants to 15 a year, and Guernsey is building no new houses for its so-called "open market," its principal means of controlling immigration.

But recent figures show that Jersey banks still hold deposits totalling £1,500m and those of Guernsey £650m. The two island governments regularly show a surplus on revenue account, amounting to £7m in Jersey this year and £5m in Guernsey. Jersey has sanctioned £13m of capital spending without having to borrow a penny.

Mr Peter Dorey, a local shipowner and president of Guernsey's advisory and finance committee, said: "We are an industrious community. Our capital and social requirements are met out of funds that are earned, not borrowed or printed."

Such good housekeeping, combined with political stability, is a potent factor in the islands' ability to attract funds from all over the world. Any close interest from London, especially from Transport House, is seen as creating unnecessary ripples, and besides the tax leak is regarded as being much smaller than the Labour Party imagines.

"The offshore islands contribute at least £50m a year to the sterling area balance of payments, far more than the Treasury could ever hope to claw back in tax," a prominent St Helier banker said last week. "Any attempt to extend British taxation here will merely frighten that money away to less useful and less desirable tax havens."

The discussion document prepared by the Labour Party research department suggests that total integration of the Channel Islands and Isle of Man into the United Kingdom tax system would be possible but difficult. It is not regarded in the islands as a serious threat.

Comfort is taken from the fact that if Britain really wanted full jurisdiction she would not have been prepared to negotiate mere associate membership of the European Community for the Channel Islands at the time of her own application for full membership.

The document suggests, however, that it would be much less difficult to trap Britons who flee with their assets to less wintry climes of St Helier or St Peter Port. A move has been made in that direction, with the extension of capital transfer tax, the successor to death duties, to Britons who moved to the islands after 1974, a measure that even native-born islanders regard as vindictive.

But informed island financiers point out that the measure has trapped fewer than a hundred people, and the cost of administering the provision may well have outweighed the extra tax it generated in the inland Revenue.

The manager of clearing bank branch of wealthy limit had been reduced to a vanishing point in the area of a valuable bucket to its balance sheet.

Even the Jersey De Montserrat, which has Channel Islands' socialist senator, Mr No Brock, agrees. But it there should be a fair burden of income with island, particularly to services.

The Democrats also that Jersey is becoming dependent on the financial industry and that more agreement should be a light industrial development. They share the view Guernsey Labour Group far more worker ration is needed in the parliament.

The same points were made by the Labour Party on the Constitution of the Isle of Man, but Mr Kilbrandon there were no serious laries in the government.

The cost of living in the islands is high, and the cost of inflation may take one to reach single figure Britain's will but high employment rate of per cent and whisky a bottle there is not too complain about.

Shared NHS suggested by Sir Keith Joseph

By Sir Keith Joseph, MP

Sir Keith Joseph, MP, who has overall responsibility for Conservative Party policy and research, on Saturday suggested a joint health service shared by public and private practice. He told the Conservative Medical Society in London that the answer to some of the National Health Service's cost difficulties was to provide a choice for patients.

"Have a health service by all means, maybe one that will have a monopoly for some sorts of care, perhaps the handicapped, geriatric or mental illness. But do not dismantle it," he said.

"At the same time, encourage alternative provisions to allow public and private health service to penetrate at all levels." Achieving that diversity, Sir Keith added, would be hard politically, as it would take up to four consecutive Parliaments.

The first step was to reduce direct taxation to leave more money in the pockets of the public. The next step was to return to having private hospitals in public hospitals, as well as taking a number of small but politically significant steps.

In an emergency no country gave better or more immediate care, but if it was not an emergency the patient did not fare so well.

"I wonder whether the NHS functions as well as it does because of the patient's tolerance or the low standards of expectation?"

There was always a risk of diminishing quality in a monopoly service, "and more so if it is run on the cheap and with an attitude that concentrates more on the producers who are the most numerous and least skilled," Sir Keith said.

"The time may come when we suddenly find we are no longer in the forefront of medical practice, and it will be too late then to say the NHS took the wrong turning."

Crash debris cleared

The remains of a light aircraft that crashed near the summit of Sea Fall, in the Lake District, three weeks ago were brought down yesterday by the Wastdale mountain rescue team, to leave the valley unspoiled.

Woman wins regional crossword final

From Our Crossword Editor

Only four of 94 competitors made no error in the third regional final of the Curry Sark Times national crossword championship, held yesterday in York. Each competitor had four puzzles to solve.

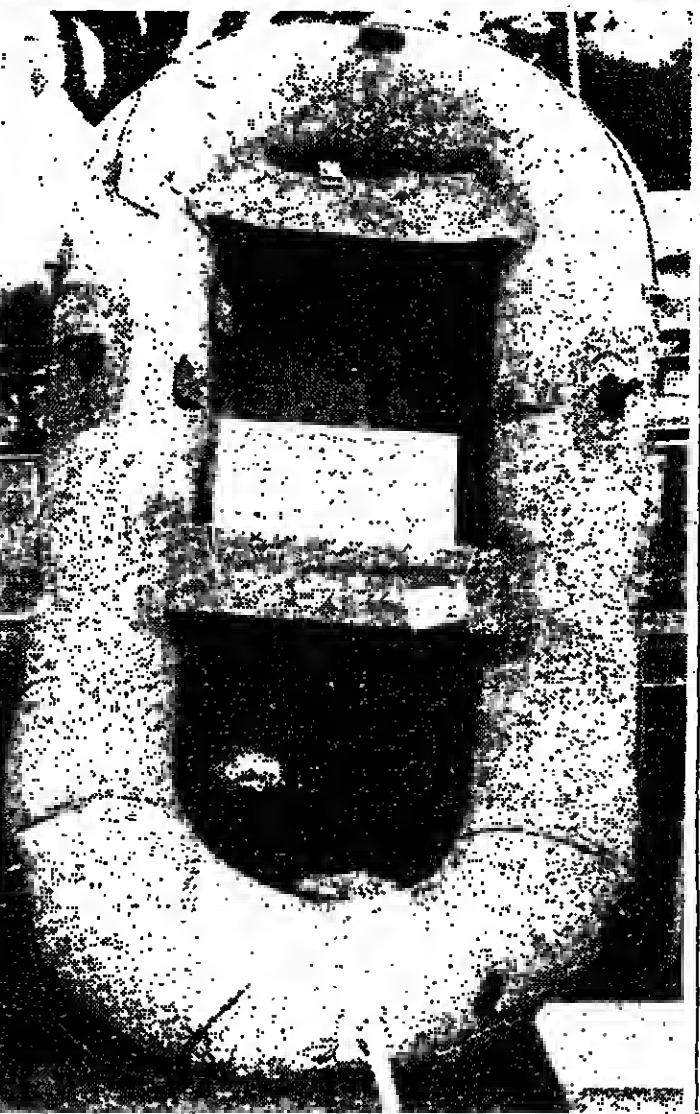
The winner and regional champion was Mrs Joyce Castfield, of Ulley, West Yorkshire, with maximum puzzle points of 124 and 80 time bonus points. It was the third time that Mrs Castfield had qualified for the national final.

The runner-up was Mr Wilfrid Mireux, a solicitor, from Ralam, Nottinghamshire, with maximum puzzle points and 77 time bonus points. He also qualifies for the national final.

Prizes were also presented by the sponsors, Curry Sark Scotch Whisky, to Mr Ronald Willesden, an investment consultant, of Hornchurch, Essex, and Mrs Mary Pickering, of Norwich, who came third and fourth with maximum puzzle points and 34 and 24 time bonus points respectively.

Claridge's action

Claridge's has stated that it will issue a writ today for libel against the Evening News, London, over an article that appeared on Saturday about the strike at the hotel.



A girl resting in a rubber dinghy at a "Boat Jumble" held by Lord Montagu at Beaulieu, Hampshire, yesterday when boat owners sold unwanted items.

Abbey church needs £150,000 for urgent repairs

By Philip Howard

Another of our historic churches, dilapidated by the long erosion of the centuries, is having to appeal for money to survive.

Dorchester Abbey Church, one of the oldest centres of Christianity in Britain, yesterday announced that it needs £150,000 for urgent repairs. There has been a church there since the missionary Birinus baptised King Cynegils in the River Thame on the place where the abbey stands.

The admission to the Christian faith of the head of the royal house, from which, through Alfred the Great, the Queen traces her descent, heralded the adoption of Christianity as the state religion of England.

Dorchester was the great cathedral church of Wessex until the Norman Conquest. Augustinian canons then came to the Thame Valley and built the abbey church that survives precariously today. Traces of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral can still be seen below the string course in the south wall.

Today the great abbey church dominates a very small rural village community, and acts as the unacknowledged cathedral church of the countryside of Oxfordshire.

Decay has recently started to eat away the fabric at an alarming rate, as it has recently attacked so many old churches. In 1976 the ceiling became so unsafe that the abbey had to be closed for a time. That was repaired at a cost of £25,000.

More serious decay has now struck. The most pressing work is restoration and partial replacement of fabric, particularly on the tower. The rain-water system must be completely overhauled if the church is to survive further decay. The lychnae in a very poor state of repair, the church is unheated, the organ is unplayable.

Those who wish to help to save one of the places where the first Christians arrived in England are asked to contribute to the Dorchester Abbey Appeal Office, 10 Manor Farm Road, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, OX9 8HZ.

Pregnancy test drug 'still prescribed after babies-at-risk warning'

By a Staff reporter

Hormone pregnancy tests were still being prescribed by doctors in Britain long after a "yellow warning" was issued by the Committee on Safety of Medicines advising of a possible link with congenital abnormalities in babies.

That was alleged during an investigation by the London Programme on London Week-End Television last night.

It also disclosed that government watchdog committees asked a leading drug company to stop promoting a drug as a pregnancy test in 1970: five years before doctors received the first "yellow warning".

Work by Dr Isabel Gal, of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, London, had produced evidence in 1967, the programme said, which suggested that hormone pregnancy testing tablets might cause spina bifida.

Subsequently, Mr Jack Ashley (Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South), called for a public inquiry to establish whether it was the case, as evidence from parents had indicated, that many children had been damaged by those drugs.

Mr Roland Moyle, Minister of State for Health, said on the programme that he did not think a public inquiry would disclose anything new. But he was willing to look at any fresh evidence.

He said there were weaknesses in the "yellow warning" system, and that was why he had put out a new scheme for following up and testing drugs. It was hoped to improve on that, he added.

Referring to the drug Primodos, whose history of use in the programme was investigated, Mr Moyle said that if there was evidence that doctors were still prescribing it, he would like to know.

"Then I think we would want to take further action to persuade the last remnants of the medical profession to stop."

Mr Ashley said he believed it was of paramount importance to find out what happened in the eight years between the first clear warnings of the dangers of the drug in 1967 and the notice to doctors in 1975.

In 1967, he said, there should have been immediate action by the Committee on the Safety of Drugs, as it was then called, by the Government and by the manufacturers.

"The whole lesson of the Thalidomide tragedy is that the moment there are any kind of drugs that are not completely safe, they should be taken out of the market and the medical profession should be told to stop prescribing them."

He said that the Committee on the Safety of Drugs did not give a "doctors until six" after-effects.

Fears about the safety of Primodos were expressed, the programme said, in an exchange of evidence between Schering, makers, and the medical profession of its British company.

Schering had made in 1968 based on the testimony of 150 women who had taken Primodos. 83.5 had normal births and cent had abnormal ranging from short deformities. Of the 150, only 9.9 per cent were abnormal.

The next year the British medical profession to Schering suggesting drawing the drug. A further decision in July, 1975, decided to stop prescribing Primodos, a decision which was then called, by the Government and by the manufacturers.

Mr Moyle said, continued to use

34 held after incidents at Front rally

By David Nicholson-Lord

Thirty-four people were arrested after incidents at a National Front by-election meeting in Brixton, south London, on Saturday. They included Mr Martin Webster, the party's national activities organizer. He was charged with obstruction and was bailed to appear before Camberwell Green magistrates on May 3.

Eight of the arrests were made when fighting broke out 25 minutes after the start of the meeting. In a school hall near the centre of the Lambeth central constituency, Police had cordoned off the

approaches to the school to har 300 of the National Front's opponents, including members of the Anti-Nazi League and Alarm, a Lambeth anti-racist group. An estimated 1,500 police. 50 of them mounted, were involved.

About 100 of the crowd were allowed inside the hall, where 200 Front supporters were already seated, on the ground that it was a public meeting.

Despite fierce heckling, stewards and police maintained order until Mrs Helena Steven, the party's candidate, stood up to speak. She was greeted with chanting and clenched-fist salutes. The ensuing fight

lasted less than three minutes before order was restored. Several other left-wing demonstrators were taken out of the hall by police.

Mr Webster, who had appealed to his supporters to remain calm, was taken out of the hall by police. He was charged with obstruction and was bailed to appear before Camberwell Green magistrates on May 3.

Groups from both sides converged on Brixton station. More arrests were made in streets near quarters of these arrested. It was believed to be the first time since the 1975 election that a group of people had been taken out of the hall by police.

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NEWS

The families head
poverty trap
bite the Budget

Correspondent
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poverty trap
bite the Budget

ings between £21,000 and
£23,000.
Without the new reduced
rate tax, low-paid families
would have been faced with a
worse poverty trap than before
because of the increase in
National Insurance contribu-
tions this month.

Using previously unpub-
lished figures on the number
of families receiving the Fam-
ily Income Supplement (FIS)
last November, the Low Pay
Unit estimates that 78,000 fam-
ilies with children were then
subject to a marginal tax rate
of 90 per cent or more for an
extra £1 of earnings.

That was made up of an
extra 34p in income tax, 57p
per cent in National Insurance
contributions, and 50p loss of
rebates which also have lost
part of them.

The Budget means that
86,000 families on FIS now
suffer a high marginal tax
rate, according to the unit's
figures. But the unit itself has
been reduced, provided their
taxable earnings are less than
£750 a year.

For every extra £1 of earn-
ings, those 86,000 families will
lose 35p to income tax, 6.5 per
cent in National Insurance con-
tributions, and 50p in FIS.
Their marginal tax rates will
also be higher if they receive
rent rebates, which will be
reduced as their wages rise.

Nevertheless, there are likely
to be some larger families who
will be paying the 34 per cent
standard rate of tax on each
extra £1 of income and who
will still suffer a marginal
tax rate of 90 per cent or
more.

They, like other families,
will gain initially from the
Budget by paying less on the
first £750 of taxable earnings,
and from the higher child
benefits to be introduced in
November.

But the increase in child-
benefit rates to £3 a child in
November is expected to mean
lower increases for FIS the
same month.

Repatriation
plans put
forward by
Mr Powell

Two new ways of encourag-
ing the mass repatriation of
coloured immigrants are sug-
gested by Mr Enoch Powell in
an Associated Television pro-
gramme to be shown in the
Midlands today.

Mr Powell, MP for Down
South, says immigrants could
be paid their accrued National
Insurance benefits before
retirement as an inducement
to leave Britain and that firms
employing large numbers of
coloured workers could be set
up on an equivalent basis in
a New Commonwealth country
to provide jobs for those who
left.

Mr Powell's ideas are put for-
ward in an interview with Mr
Dick Taverne, QC, the former
MP, in the regional political
programme *Left, Right and
Centre*.

It is 10 years this week since
Mr Powell made his "river of
blood" speech in Birmingham.
In the interview he says that
unless there is large-scale
repatriation there will be "war-
ring chaos" in Britain. "I may
be wrong, but my view is that
an inner London of which a
third was coloured would not
be livable", he says.

"That would not work. And
before that point was reached
people would be fighting for
survival."

Mr Powell, asked about his
advice to people to vote for
Labour in 1974, declared to
say whether he would prefer to
see the party continue in office.
It would depend on the cir-
cumstances when the election came.

SNP doubles candidates for a difficult spring campaign

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The Scottish regional elec-
tions on May 2 will be a sensi-
tive test for the Scottish
National Party after its failure
to win the parliamentary by-
election in Garscadden, Glas-
gow. The SNP is fielding more
than twice as many candidates
for the dozen regional and
island councils as appeared in
the first elections four years
ago.

It will be a difficult cam-
paign. The Labour Party, enjoy-
ing a post-Garscadden flood of
confidence, is unlikely to allow
the SNP to forget the nationalist
beliefs that the regional coun-
cils have been a failure and that
after the Scottish assembly had
been set up early priority
should be given to a major re-
forming local government.

Even though many Labour
and Tory local politicians share
doubts about the regional tier
of government, that will not
prevent them from attacking
the nationalists and accusing
them of campaigning for a

institution in which they do not
believe. The nationalists' reply
is that regional councils, like
Westminster, cannot be ignored.
Some nationalists still argue
that local government is not an
area the party should become
closely involved in, since it
forms no part of the path to
Scottish independence. Particu-
larly in Glasgow, where the party
holds the balance of power in
the district council, the per-
formance of the nationalist
group has not been consistent
or effective.

Overall, the regional councils
have emerged from their first
four years in remarkably good
shape. Even the giant Strath-
clyde, which contains half the
population of Scotland, has sur-
vived the strong hostility and is
notably more popular.

The island councils have
been creditable successes and
resentment at steep increases
in local authority staffs and
salaries has subsided. The
regions show growing confi-
dence in their survival and
are a "devolved" Scotland.
The feeling is that when the
Scottish assembly is set up

Local
Elections

either the regional or district
level of local government will
have to go to prevent Scotland
from being overgoverned.

Deciding which layer should
disappear promises to be a
bitter argument, and however
strong the lingering unpopu-
larity of the regions may be,
the resistance to further and
even more expensive reorgan-
isation could prove stronger.

About 1,200 candidates have
been nominated for the 311
seats in the regional and island
councils. The greatest activity
is concentrated in the central
belt of Scotland, where local
government has become in-
creasingly party political.

In Strathclyde, which is
dominated by Labour, only five
divisions will be left uncon-
tested by the nationalists, who
have entered candidates in Tay-
side for the first time.

The Labour Party will be
fielding about 300 candidates
and the Conservatives have in-
creased their nominations in
291. The Tories will be making
a strong bid in Strathclyde,
where they will fight all but
two of the 103 seats.

The Scottish Liberal Party
has nominated about 45 candi-
dates, half the number in 1974,
and it is giving the elections
a low priority. Only a handful
of seats will be contested by
the Scottish Labour Party.

The best hope for the SNP
is the Central Region, between
Glasgow and Edinburgh, where
the party won 11 seats and
requires a further seven to gain
control. A clan chief, the Mac-
nab of Macnab, has been nomi-
nated as Tory candidate. He is
opposing an independent and
the sitting councillor, who is
seeking reelection as a Demo-
cratic Nationalist, having lost
her SNP ticket.

In Strathclyde, where the
nationalists hold only seven
seats, and in Lothian, centred
on Edinburgh, strong cam-
paigns are promised by the
Conservative and Labour
parties. In most Strathclyde
divisions, campaigns will be
three-cornered and in Lothian,
where Labour form the largest
party on the council, the SNP
will contest all but one of the
49 seats, the Tories 42 seats
and the Liberals 11.

The nationalists hope to take
the balance of power from the
Conservatives in Tayside,
where 10 candidates are in con-
test seats in Dundee.

The Tories, who have nomi-
nated candidates in 39 of the 45
divisions, held 23 seats on the
council but held power with
the help of independents.

In Shetland, where the island
council plays a crucial role in
negotiations with the Govern-
ment and the oil industry,
and where the constitutional
future of the islands is under
study, there is little sense of
election fever. Nearly half the
25 wards will not be contested.

Act making it easier to get bail will ease pressure on remand centres

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent
People appearing before
courts for imprisonable
offences will have a better
chance of obtaining bail.
The Bail Act, which comes into
force today, creates a statutory
presumption in favour of
granting of bail unless there
are overriding reasons to the
contrary.

From now on courts will
have to give reasons for refus-
ing bail. Except in exceptional
circumstances the remand in
custody of those charged with
non-imprisonable offences will
be prohibited.

There are now punishments
for people who fail to
attend court. Instead of the
system of personal recogni-
zances with forfeiture of
money as the sanction there
will be a new offence of
absconding.

The maximum penalty will
be three months' imprisonment
and a fine of £400 no summary
conviction, and 12 months' imprisonment and an unlimited
fine if dealt with in the higher
courts.

The intention is to reduce
pressure on prisons by elim-
inating unnecessary remands
in custody and on courts by
making possible fewer remand
hearings.

The new Act was criticized
from two directions yesterday.
Mr James Jardine, chairman of
the Police Federation, feared
the police would face a more
difficult task because of an in-
crease in the numbers abscond-
ing. That would waste the time
of police waiting in court to
give evidence, he said.

Penal reformers do not think
the Act goes far enough.
A joint statement by the
Howard League for Penal
Reform, the National Associa-
tion for the Care and Resettle-
ment of Offenders and the
National Council for Civil
Liberties said there would
remain one law for the rich
and another for the poor, in
the system of appeal against
refusal of bail, which would
remain unaffected.

The few remand prisoners
who could afford private legal
representation could apply for
bail through the Crown Office
and more than 40 per cent of
their applications were success-
ful. But most prisoners could
not afford representation and
applied for bail through the
Official Solicitor. Fewer than
10 per cent were given bail.

of more deadly tree
diseases reaching Britain

There are more than 600 tree
diseases to the world and heech
bark, anthracnose in weeping
willows, and sooty bark in
sycamores are among those
already present in Britain.

Quite apart from the ravages
of disease, the Countryside Com-
mission says that 50,000 acres
of rural landscape is being lost
to urban development each
year.

In addition, the continuing
ploughing out of hedgerows
could mean the eradication of
the "patchwork quilt" look of
the countryside by the year
2000.

The decline of private estates,
the effect on underground
watercourses of building, and
the loss of traditional skills
such as pollarding and coppic-
ing have all added to the steady
deforestation of the landscape.

Building societies and insur-
ance companies are also said to
have opposed the planting of
trees close to buildings. During
the 1976 drought, trees were
blamed for damage to houses
standing on clay soils, which
shrank.

It has been estimated that to
maintain, let alone increase,
tree populations, six saplings
need to be planted for every
mature tree. If recent surveys
are to be believed, the tree
planting rate is an more than
one sapling a tree.

Cash is available for replan-
ting, however. The Countryside
Commission plans to spend
£500,000 this year in grants for
small-scale copse development.

Youth clubs to
get political
education grant

By Mark Jackson, of The Times
Educational Supplement
The Government has agreed
to pay for the provision of
political education in 5,000
youth clubs throughout Britain.

The National Association of
Youth Clubs will announce
tomorrow that it is being given
a grant of £18,000 a year for the
purpose.

A similar sum has been
offered by the Department of
Education and Science to the
British Youth Council, which is
financed by the Foreign Office
and represents Britain's youth
organizations internationally, so
that it can produce material and
information on politics for the
use of its member associations.
These include the youth
wings of the established
parties, among them the Young
Communist League, as well as
such traditionally apolitical
movements as the Scouts and
Girl Guides and the Boys'
Brigade.

the snap and crackle,
ing off by inter-city

British Rail if accompanied by
a fare-paying adult, with a
maximum of two children to
each adult. Thus more than
£30 would be saved if two
children travelled from London
to Edinburgh.

A similar scheme two years
ago attracted 800,000 applica-
tions for vouchers. This time
the total has already passed
1,500,000, with more than two
months still to go.



New Year, 100,000 houses will be burnt or burgled.
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in your home you'll realise just how important the
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designed to take the confusion and mystery out

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just £5 extra premium for £300 of food.
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And the next time you say something's as safe
as houses, you'll be sure to mean it.

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One of the world's great insurance companies.

ate leaders try to concile elements in Pama Canal treaty

By David Cross
April 16

Leaders have been trying to find a formula for the Panama Canal treaties that is acceptable to both sides. The treaties, which are being negotiated by General Jimmy Carter and the Panamanian government, will satisfy senators from both sides of the aisle.

A document comes up for discussion by the Upper House on Tuesday night. A change of heart by those who supported the treaties earlier, even the optimistic President, is described by a thread in the first document, the Neutrality Treaty, was the slimmest of a final ratification of the treaties appeared in the conclusion then. The second treaty, which provides that the United States will hand over control of the canal to Panama in 1999, is described as a "treaty of friendship."

Calculation has been made by Panama over an amendment during the last week that would allow the United States to intervene in the canal area. The amendment would have been rejected by the United States Senate.

The White House has been told by the support of the amendment by the United States Senate. The amendment would have been rejected by the United States Senate.

It is felt strongly that the first two stages of withdrawal by the Israeli forces were a reflection more of United States pressure than of Israel's own desire to withdraw. The United States pressure was up to its eyes in the Israeli military.

The Army has lost little in terms of tactical advantage and could move back in an emergency. It has been estimated that the final withdrawal should be completed within a month of the United Nations deployment goes as planned. But the Government has not so far taken back the warning made by Mr. Ezer Weizman, the Minister of Defence, that if the United Nations force proves to be ineffective, the Israeli defence forces would "go back to resume their task."

It is expected here, however, that the withdrawal will take place as demanded.

The fear is that if, behind the cover of the United Nations, Palestinian forces are allowed to return to the south and reestablish their infrastructure, Israel would be inhibited from striking back either with bombing or commando raids as it might have done in the past.

The Government is being cautious in its public assessment of the success of Operation Litani, and in the interest of national unity, the Opposition is, for the moment, muted. Political reservations at the wisdom of the operation exist, however. According to some sources, they are shared by as many as five members of the

Unease over civilian victims of action in Lebanon Israeli villages remain within range of Palestinian Katyusha rockets

From Michael Knipe
Tel Aviv, April 16

Katyusha rockets fired by Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon are still a daily hazard for Israeli communities in Upper Galilee. And the threat of terrorist incursions along the coast from Palestinian bases in Lebanon remains. In these respects, Operation Litani, Israel's military incursion into southern Lebanon last month, has not achieved a great deal.

Neither has it evoked much public elation. What satisfaction there is is mixed with a vague unease at the havoc wreaked among Lebanese civilians. Hardened Israeli military correspondents have admitted being sickened by the suffering caused among civilians, and a disquiet has been expressed at the extent to which the Israeli defence forces relied on their firepower rather than their prowess.

The most obvious result of the Israeli action has been to cause the introduction to the area of a United Nations peace-keeping force. But there is widespread scepticism here at the ability of the United Nations to police the area effectively.

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The Army has lost little in terms of tactical advantage and could move back in an emergency. It has been estimated that the final withdrawal should be completed within a month of the United Nations deployment goes as planned. But the Government has not so far taken back the warning made by Mr. Ezer Weizman, the Minister of Defence, that if the United Nations force proves to be ineffective, the Israeli defence forces would "go back to resume their task."

It is expected here, however, that the withdrawal will take place as demanded.

The fear is that if, behind the cover of the United Nations, Palestinian forces are allowed to return to the south and reestablish their infrastructure, Israel would be inhibited from striking back either with bombing or commando raids as it might have done in the past.

The Government is being cautious in its public assessment of the success of Operation Litani, and in the interest of national unity, the Opposition is, for the moment, muted. Political reservations at the wisdom of the operation exist, however. According to some sources, they are shared by as many as five members of the

Begin view on occupied territories clarified

From Our Own Correspondent
Tel Aviv, April 16

The Israeli Government attempted to breathe some life into the moribund Middle East peace process today by offering a clarification of its interpretation of the United Nations Resolution 242 which calls for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

The impression that Mr. Menachem Begin's Government does not believe that the resolution necessarily applies to all fronts has caused a clash of opinion with the United States as well as Egypt.

In a statement today the Cabinet said it accepted Resolution 242 as the basis for negotiations with all neighbouring countries but it believed that its proposals for administrative autonomy in the occupied West Bank were in accordance with the principles of the resolution. The Cabinet added that it was not attempting a new interpretation but merely correcting a false impression that it did not accept that the resolution applied to the West Bank.

The clarification comes at the initiative of Mr. Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister.

The Cabinet's statement appears to be in response to an Egyptian demand that there must be a change in the Israeli attitude before any direct negotiations can be resumed. It is unlikely to be sufficient to satisfy Cairo, however.

Mr. Dayan sent a message today to Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, expressing grave concern at Palestinian threats that violent actions would continue in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Dayan said that it was Israel's understanding that after the withdrawal of its forces from southern Lebanon would be under the exclusive control of the United Nations peace-keeping force assisted by the Lebanese armed forces and the police.



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Remarks draw Australia

April 16.—Mr. Hayden, the Australian leader, has criticized the Prime Minister, Ian Fraser, for his remarks on the Vietnam war. Mr. Hayden said that Mr. Fraser's attitude to trade with Vietnam was "this does not do to Prime Minister's shop approach to international negotiations."

Mr. Hayden said that the Vietnam war was "a tragedy for the Vietnamese people and a disaster for the world."

Mr. Hayden said that the Vietnam war was "a tragedy for the Vietnamese people and a disaster for the world."

Freed captive says Chad guards showed kindness

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 16

M. Christian Masse, aged 20, a French student released on Friday after being a captive of Chad rebels since January 18, said here tonight he was in good physical shape and had not suffered too much psychologically from his detention.

M. Masse said that he and M. André Kummerling, aged 27, his Swiss companion, had been captured by an armed band of the Front National (National Liberation Front) while on an island in Lake Chad. "Those who guarded us during our captivity did everything they could to make our lives as easy as possible, within the limitations of our situation," he said.

Saudi talks on Bhutto fate

Islamabad, April 16.—General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, left today for talks with King Khalid in Saudi Arabia which could have an important bearing on whether Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, is hanged. Yesterday Mr. Bhutto's appeal was postponed until May 20.

A house arrest order, which expired today on Miss Benazir Bhutto, the daughter of Mr. Bhutto, has been extended by a further month, Pakistan People's Party sources said.—Reuters.

eto voters ignore poll

Correspondent
Jurg, April 16

Several black leaders and, because the Zulu Inkatha movement had withdrawn its opposition to the poll.

However the 19 candidates collected only 4,000 votes altogether.

Black leaders saw the figures as a decisive rejection of Government promises for Soweto's eventual autonomy.

The Committee of Ten, whose blueprint for running Soweto was rejected by the authorities, did not contest the by-elections. Three of its members are still in detention.

ericans told Britain still lives

Joe Leppman
New York, April 16

Joe Leppman, a British-born American, is becoming a consummation of the American dream. He is a member of the group of young men who are trying to make it in America. He is a member of the group of young men who are trying to make it in America.

In most of the world's export markets we're in business.

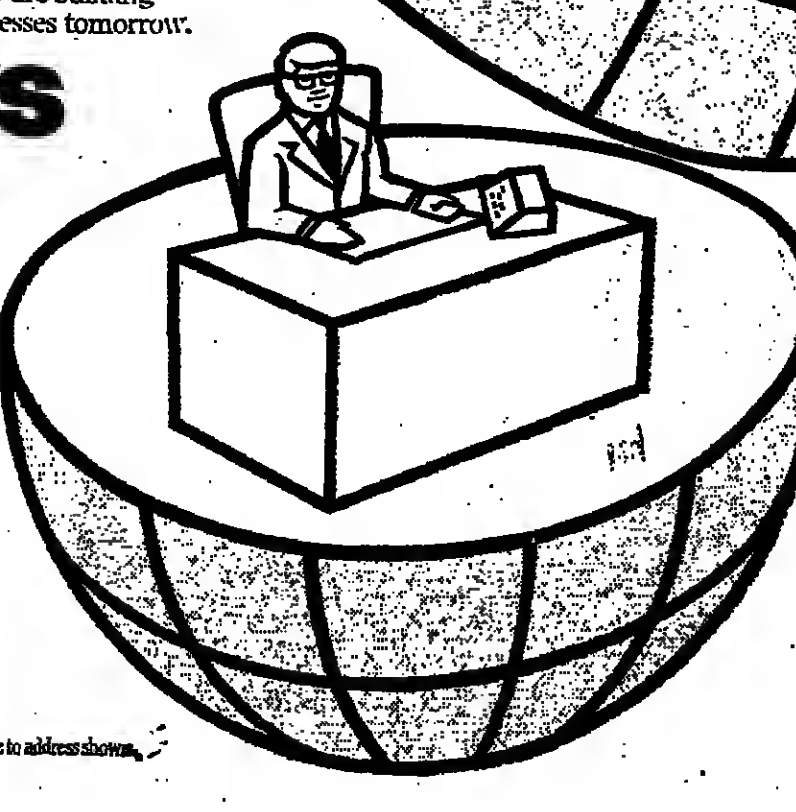
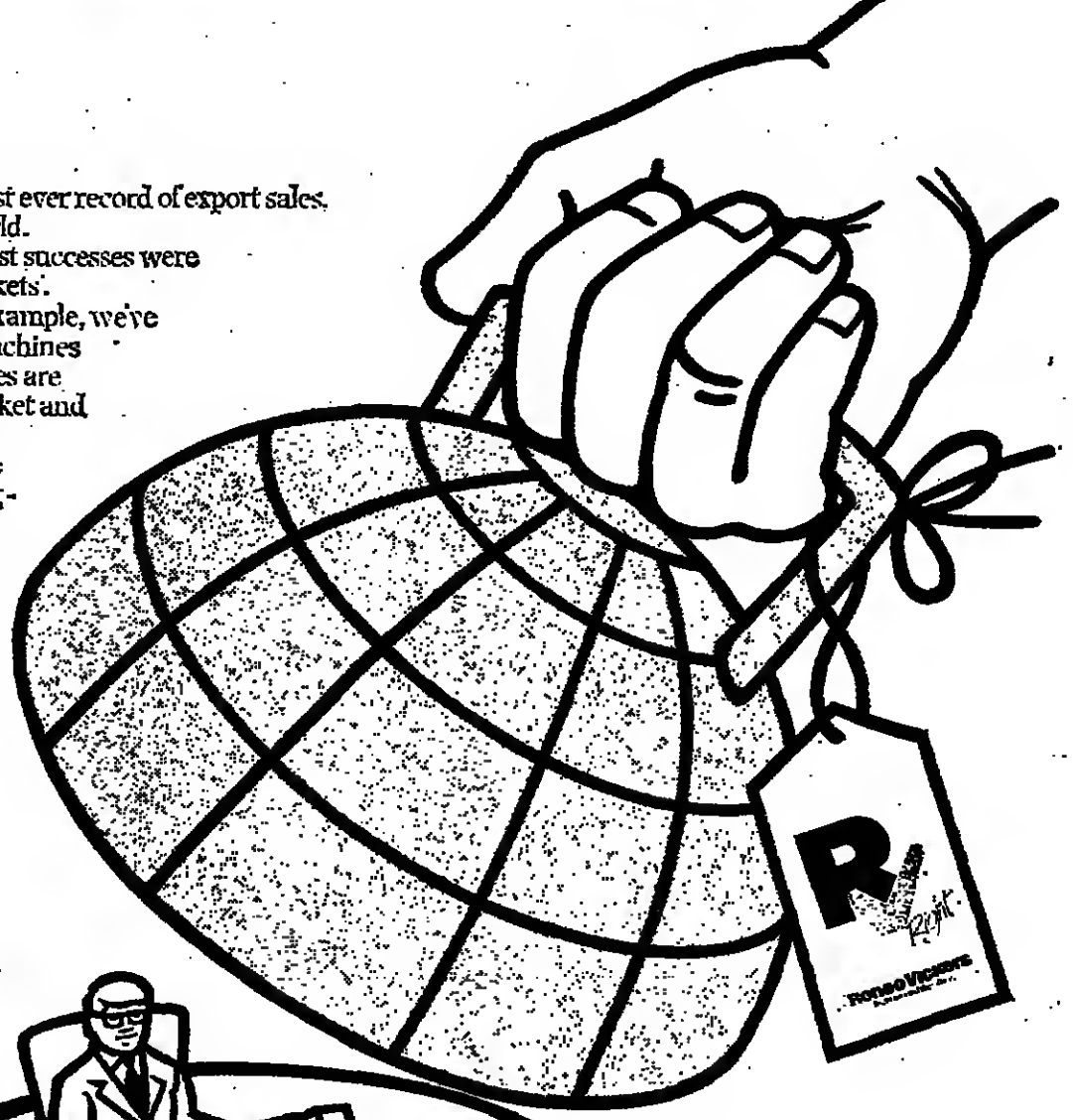
Last year the Ronco Vickers Group achieved its best ever record of export sales. Selling office equipment and systems right round the world.

Even more important than this was that our biggest successes were achieved in what are traditionally known as 'tough markets'.

In the highly competitive European markets, for example, we've become one of the world's major suppliers of franking machines and other mailroom equipment. Postal franking machines are amongst the most complex of all office equipment to market and are often subject to exacting local Post Office regulations. The fact that we've made our biggest single sales increase in West Germany—where standards are very demanding—shows how well we've met this challenge.

Office furniture of all types, duplicators, automatic stencil cutters, and complete mailroom systems that do almost everything except write the letters, have increased our share of world-wide office equipment business. And it's to meet the demand for products and skills like these that we are currently building a new £4 million factory for the Ronco Vickers Group at Romford.

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expressed, divided but not grim

Jones

The far west, in spite of an influx of drug-smoking and unemployed hippies and small businesses, the two great cities from Birmingham, still which divide and retains more closely the Welsh nation image of a Wild Wales as while these dominate portrayed by George Borrow, the other issues.

It is there where sheep remain as outnumber people, where pubs are closed on Sunday and where, most of all, the Welsh language survives by referendum, against all odds as an everyday spoken tongue.

There is no doubt the language is at a critical stage, fighting a tremendous battle against a barrage of English and American television culture to survive as something more than a quaint anachronism.

The next census will indicate whether the war can be won for it will reflect the efforts being made to educate young children through the medium of the language.

Welsh-medium schools, sometimes accused of being elitist institutions, have a good academic record and their achievements may increase demand for more to be established.

Unhappily, general education in the principality is causing concern and recent disturbing reports on literacy and numeracy led to a special conference being held to discuss the problem of under-achievement among Welsh schoolchildren.

The provision of teachers for Birmingham and the industrial heartlands of England was a proud tradition of the Welsh educational system but now more Welsh children leave school without any qualifications than the border.

Although results among brighter children continue to be excellent, some suggest that the general decline of standards in Welsh schools shows a correlation with the high proportion of skilled and semi-skilled workers in the principality.

Politically, Wales is dominated at every level by the Labour Party, sustained by a huge mass of faithful working class supporters and a caucus of dedicated party activists. Rambles of disaffection over the odd well-publicized corruption trial and a general desire to experiment after 50 years of one-party rule may crack the façade, but the foundations remain rock solid.

The bedrock of Labour support is in the industrial valleys of the south and it is there where Plaid Cymru, the Welsh Nationalist Party, is making a huge effort to gain power. Party

WALES



Rugby and choral music are stereotypes of "Welshness". Rugby internationals are fine opportunities to show the flag. Right: the Eisteddfod is regarded as guardian of Welsh culture.



Rugby and choral music are stereotypes of "Welshness". Rugby internationals are fine opportunities to show the flag. Right: the Eisteddfod is regarded as guardian of Welsh culture.

At work in picture postcard country

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, the picture postcard country of Mid-Wales has been cursed by depopulation. It is a phenomenon which has impoverished the cultural and economic base of the community as sons and daughters leave to work in England. The reason is all too obvious for the traveller through this green, undulating land encounters few factories or other signs of labour-intensive industry. In short, the area has been dying through lack of work.

But now, slowly, the picture is changing, thanks largely to the aggressive skills of the Development Board for Rural Wales, which believes that the product it is offering is right for the market at this time.

This philosophy, which suggests that the area can benefit from a disillusionment with the quality of life in urban areas, was most clearly expounded recently by Dr Iain Skewis, the board's chief executive, at a conference in South Wales.

"Among people of my age group, which includes many of the United Kingdom's liveliest entrepreneurs, there is a revolt against urban living and all its problems of commuting, property prices, education and violence.

"The revolt has gone beyond talk and there is a realization that there is a choice. We present it to them: not a rural utopia with them weaving their own suits and making their own iron, but a realistic opportunity to live pleasantly and work effectively in a non-urban setting, under our policies, in small towns."

Last month the board published a consultation document which outlined a five-year policy designed to create 6,000 new jobs. Although the commitment to expand Newtown in Powys to a population of 11,000 remains, the board has modified the principle of concentration as outlined in the Government's growth town policy in favour of growth being more widely spread.

It has named five growth areas, Aberystwyth, the Plesington area, Brecon, Welshpool and the Radnor area where it plans to build 250,000 sq ft of industrial space representing some 1,100 jobs. Only in these growth areas does the board intend to build factories of 10,000 sq ft or more.

In addition, the board plans action in communities designated as special towns but here factories will not usually exceed 5,000 sq ft.

Smaller towns and villages will be aided by the building of small workshops, probably erected for the needs of particular projects.

Obviously, a strategy, however attractive, cannot succeed unless it is backed up by incentives and it is this package which has been paramount in the board's success.

More than 100 inquiries each month are received at the board's Newtown headquarters; it has let 14 factories since being established last April and signs agreements for new units at the rate of one a month.

From his experience with the Highlands and Islands Development Board, Dr Skewis well understands that potential industrialists will challenge the weaknesses rather than accept the strengths of the region as a potential base for their operations.

Until now, one glaring weakness has been the shortage of suitable houses in the area for the skilled workers necessary to make possible its growth aspirations.

To transform this weakness into an advantage, the board, over the next five years, proposes to build 280 houses in the area outside Newtown.

This does not mean that the board plans to relegate the indigenous population to the role of the perpetually unskilled and it plans to discuss with the training agencies measures to combat the "intolerable paradox" of high unemployment accompanied by lack of training and opportunity.

Industrialists, the board believes, are often confused by the many types of financial assistance available to them and it intends to act as a single focal point for applications for finance to all public bodies in the area.

Potential and existing industrialists can be offered low rent factories with rent-free periods, economic development loans and expert help from the board's newly formed Business Advisory Service.

This service is available to all types and sizes of companies and will help managers with technical problems, management, accounting and marketing.

The board has not confined itself merely to expanding and attracting industries as it realizes that these alone are only part of the structure of a viable community. To this end, it

continued on page 14

Some business opportunities are more open than others.



Wales is open for business.

Together, the Welsh Development Agency and the Development Corporation for Wales can show you just what an attractive place Wales is for industry.

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The Welsh Development Agency is able to help with finance, factories and advice, whilst the Development Corporation for Wales has already helped over 150 international companies to set up successfully—many of them worldwide, household names.

The Agency has investment funds to help industry set up or expand in Wales.

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Communications to and from Wales are good. The Inter-City 125 rail service means that London is just 105 minutes from Cardiff. The M4 now extends to South West Wales.

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Development Corporation for Wales

15 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3DQ. Telephone: Cardiff (0222) 21208. Telex: 497190.

Cold-as-steel hurricane blows through economy

by Roy Roberts

To an observer on the sidelines, the picture that emerges of the state of industry and the economy in Wales is bafflingly chameleonic. At one moment the mood is one of wild euphoria—but then the pendulum swings and deep depression reigns.

At the end of last year the decision by Ford to establish its new £200m European engine plant at Bridgend, Glamorgan, was being acclaimed as the sort of development which would itself ensure economic recovery for a ravaged region. Officials of the numerous agencies and bodies which promote industrial development in Wales—no numerous, some would argue—were vying with each other and the politicians to claim the engine plant as their most attractive asset.

With the massive expansion scheme planned for the steelworks at Port Talbot, Wales seemed destined for an era of industrial recovery. That, of course, was before the chill wind of the steel recession blew through the heavily steel-dependent economy of Wales. Plant closures are now being accelerated and the Port Talbot development has been reduced to a fraction of its original scale.

The Ford development is proceeding, and at a considerable pace. Over the next three years 2,500 jobs will be created in an area where new employment is sorely needed to compensate for the rundown of traditional labour-intensive industries.

But the uncritical euphoria that followed Ford's announcement has now been dinged with a note of realism. Ford decided to come to South Wales only after comparing the financial inducements available in Wales with those available in other parts of the country. The Ford project is not noted for its miserliness in this direction.

As well as the considerable public cost of these inducements—an undisciplined amount running well above £50m—there is a less obvious cost, as local agencies and undertakings hasten to provide the kind of facilities demanded by a development on this scale. The public cost of the Ford project will be matched by Ford's commitment—but that commitment will, of course, be constrained by the discipline of a balance-sheet and the forces of the market place.

Not all the 2,500 jobs announced when Ford announced the project will be vacancies. The Bridgend development will mean some reduction in the number of jobs at other Ford plants in Britain, notably at Dagenham, and so Ford will be offering posts at Bridgend to workers displaced elsewhere.

Those jobs to be offered to people already on the Ford payroll are likely to be the more attractive—and better paid—of the jobs being created at Bridgend.

The new Ford plant is not the only important source of new employment in South Wales. At Merthyr Tydfil the washing machine factory of Hoover is already the highest single private employer in Wales, with more than 5,000 people on the payroll. The £10m investment now under way on this site will add another 3,000 people to the factory's complement.

This development also involves a substantial public commitment. The 400,000sq ft factory extension is being built by the government-financed Welsh Development Agency—and will then be leased at terms which could scarcely be classed as commercial.

Traditionally on the debit side of any account of the economic outlook in Wales has been the run-down of the principal basic industries—coal and steel. Over the past 25 years the loss of jobs in mining has been on a vast scale—this period has seen the loss of four out of five jobs in the industry disappeared as pits were closed wholesale.

But the outlook seems a good deal more promising than at any time during this period. Later this month the first new pit to be sunk in Wales for more than a decade goes into production. The Bettws mine near Ammanford represents a £12m declaration of faith by the National Coal Board in a future for coalmining in Wales—a declaration many would not have expected to give given the pace of pit closures a few years ago. The pit will build up to a production target of 500,000 tons of anthracite a year, a fuel now imported into Britain.

The problems of the coal industry in South Wales are bound up inextricably with the coalfield's appalling geology. In comparison with other mining areas of Britain the coal seams are thin and often faulted. Investment in mechanization as a way of reducing labour costs pays lower dividends in South Wales than elsewhere, and output a man is lower.

That of course was why earlier this year the miners of South Wales fought such a determined rearguard action against the principle of productivity schemes, and why the implementation of these schemes has been slower in South Wales than in other areas.

The effects of the scheme in improving the financial results of the many loss-making pits in the area will be vital to the coalfield's future. It is now clear that there must be better financial results to justify the investment in an important new mine proposed at Margam, near Port Talbot.

That mine would produce coking coal for the steel industry—but that industry will have to demonstrate a healthier outlook than at present to justify the £60m investment in the new mine.

It is the steel industry which is the most depressed sector of Welsh industry. Almost exactly a year ago the Government approved a development plan which would have doubled the capacity of the Port Talbot steelworks from a three million tonnes a year plant to six million tonnes. The £85m development would have done much more than double the capacity of the works. It would have improved the quality of steel produced at the works—a very necessary improvement as important customers like the local textile industry order to more exacting specifications and as foreign competitors gain the ability to meet those specifications.

Without being able to produce a higher quality of steel, the long-term future of the Port Talbot works was questionable, it was argued, and with it the economic future of a wide area.

The development was first postponed as a painful, protracted and costly series of electricians heated the works last summer. Then the development plan was overtaken by the recession in the steel industry. Last month's White Paper, which aimed to restore the British Steel Corporation to viability, made no reference to a number of ingredients in the expansion plan—such as the new blast furnace and converter promised.

The political argument for protecting steelmaking jobs in north-east Wales has been enhanced by large-scale job losses in the local textile industry.

The author is industrial and economics correspondent, BBC Wales.

by John Osmond

Wales's greatest tragedy, according to a resolution carried unanimously by the North Wales Free Church Council a few years ago, "is that she is so far from God and so near to England."

As the committee stage of the Wales Bill to establish a Welsh Assembly resumes in the House of Commons this month this quotation has a certain poignancy. If the Bill fails in Parliament, or more likely, falls at the 40 per cent hurdle in the coming referendum, the main reason will be because Wales is indeed so close to England.

Far more than the so far fruitless search for oil in the Celtic Sea, this is the factor which most distinguishes Wales from Scotland. It reaches deep into the history of the British Isles. Wales was occupied by the Romans. Scotland was not. Wales was conquered by Edward I. Scotland was not. As a result Wales skipped a stage in the Marxist dialectic and failed to develop its own native bourgeoisie; Scotland did and it survives today in the form of the separate Scottish legal system.

But the message of history is not so simply unraveled. Paradoxically, the very integration of Wales has led in the past to its most distinctive features, and may do so again.

The Roman occupation, for instance, was crucial in the formation of modern Wales. Some 1,000 Latin words were absorbed by the old Brythonic tongue to create the modern Welsh language and the impetus for a literary tradition, which flowered during England's dark ages and still today provides the foundation for much Welsh expression.

The lack of a native bourgeoisie or, rather, the easy absorption of the Welsh aristocracy into the English, left a peasantry (the *gwerin*) that on the basis of nonconformity articulated through the Welsh language created the extraordinary radical agreement on nineteenth and twentieth century Wales. In many ways it is this general agreement—the dominance of the Liberal Party in the last century and of the Labour Party in this—that most distinguishes Wales from England.

It was the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century that created modern masters and schools, it is suggested, are too academically oriented. They still manage to send more children into higher education than most regions of England, but at the expense of neglecting the rest of those in their charge. Or the Welsh Joint Education Committee is attacked for much the same reasons.

I take the view that societies get the schools they deserve, so that even if these criticisms are true, one has to ask why they should be so.

First it needs to be said that the pattern has never been even throughout Wales. Besides high-spending education authorities, there were some others quite far down the expenditure table. Then there was a high correlation between the areas of Welsh-language non-conformist culture and large numbers passing into higher education, mostly in the 1950s, and is losing them in the steel industry in the 1970s. Recently it has been acquiring a fair number of

Wales and this again was the result of Wales's geographical proximity to England. Together, of course, with the discovery of vast coal reserves in southern Wales, it was Wales that created Britain, both the sense of identity through the cosmopolitan mixing that took place in the Welsh coalfields, and the imperial expression by providing the coal to fuel the hegemony of the British fleet.

The idea of Britishness is more strongly rooted in Wales than anywhere else, even, I would venture to suggest, than in Protestant Ulster where the overwhelming factor is the peculiarity of their situation. There would be no need of the equivalent to a "Scotland is British" campaign in Wales. The majority of Welshmen profess a dual nationality: Welsh and British—in a way that would not occur to most Englishmen for whom the terms Britain and England are largely synonymous.

The reason why the devolution debate arouses so much passion in Wales is that it is the outward expression, the symbol of the breaking down of the security that has for three generations gone along with this

So far from God and so near to England

Walesmen.

For the British dimension of their identity is under threat just as much as the Welsh dimension. The latter threat is clearly understood as a result of the decline of communities in both rural and urban Wales, the decline of nonconformity and, above all, the rearing of the language, all being replaced with uniform mass culture represented overwhelmingly by television programmes emanating somewhere in mid-Atlantic.

But the British identity is threatened, too. Arguably the great depression of the 1930s gave the death blow to a million people left Wales in search of work (at a time of 20 to 30 per cent unemployment, reversing the great trend of immigration of the previous 100 years). Since then the regional economic policies of successive governments have failed to provide replacement opportunities for the remorseless rundown of the Welsh farming, coal and steel industries.

The other vital element in British identity is more evidently in collapse: the imperial role that provided much of the energy and excitement

ment of Britishness. The Empire gave way to Commonwealth which has now given way to the European Community and, potentially, a new role for Wales as Wales within it.

But attachment to Britain and Britishness lingers strongly on in Wales, particularly as a symbol of an internationalist and class approach to politics. Thus it is no coincidence that the strongest defence of Britain and Britishness today comes from many of Labour's left-wing Welsh Valley spokesmen who rail against the European Community on the one hand and devolution on the other.

All this makes the resolution of the devolution debate in Wales take on equal if not greater significance than in Scotland. Internally, so far as Britain is concerned, what happens in Wales is most likely to prove a pattern for an approach to decentralization and regional government within England.

Externally, as Tom Nairn has pointed out in his *Break-Up of Britain* (New Left Books, 1977), what happens in Wales is of central importance to the development of European politics, both

for other awakening and for the kind of integration it offers: "If Welsh nationalism can arrive at a political integration, containing elements many others can hope to achieve."

All this suggests, in the referendum on it, the Welsh Assembly, still scheduled later this year though to be delayed by a year until 1979, will settle the issue once and for all.

Perhaps proponents of the referendum who can for it as an anti-devolution referendum, ever it comes, is like much closer than in the past and merely provide fuel for the debate about political identity in Britain.

● The author is affairs correspondent term Mail and am Creative Conflict—J. C. of Welsh published in *Tam* Routledge & Kegan I Gomer Press.

Figures show that teachers could do better

Education in Clwyd has, for instance, established courses in business studies and administration that have a special relevance to Wales. The difficulty is to persuade students that they would do as well for themselves and for their society by choosing these courses as in going to university. It is to be hoped that the policies of the Welsh Development Agency and the Rural Development Board will help people to believe in these areas of education.

The Welsh language is subtly allied to the general dynamic of Welsh society, and one area of education that continues to expand is that of the bilingual secondary school. New schools have recently opened, or are about to open in Cardiff, Carmarthen, Bangor and Llanelli, and together with the already existing schools they put bilingual education within reach of people in most of the main towns of Wales.

How does one offer the same option to parents in

clerical and related jobs in government offices. This clearly brings the need for greater emphasis on middle levels of qualification.

So what one is seeing is an attempt at reconversion in the Welsh economy, and the question really is whether the education system can respond quickly and flexibly. The problem also arises at the higher education level. There has been a heavy arts bias and a strong movement into teaching.

For years the Welsh Language Society has been telling young Welsh people that if they went into teaching there was a strong chance that they would have to leave Wales to find work. Today, with few teaching jobs available in England either, there is a practical logic as well as an emotional appeal in the call to stay in Wales and do something else.

Alternative trainings are not lacking. The North East Wales College of Higher

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How does one offer the same option to parents in

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HTV Cymru/Wales has its own Board of Directors closely identified with Wales. Sir Alun Talfan Davies, Q.C. (Chairman); John Aeron-Thomas; Alun R. Edwards; Sir Geraint Evans; Professor Alun Ll. Iwan Jones; Lady Amy Parry-Williams; Eric L. Thomas; Wynford Vaughan-Thomas; Alce Vaughan; R. W. Wordley (Managing Director).



Current Affairs - Outlook. This successful series has added another regular item to its coverage of matters of interest both within and outside Wales. Outlook North East Wales now complements Outlook on Westminster and Outlook on Agriculture.



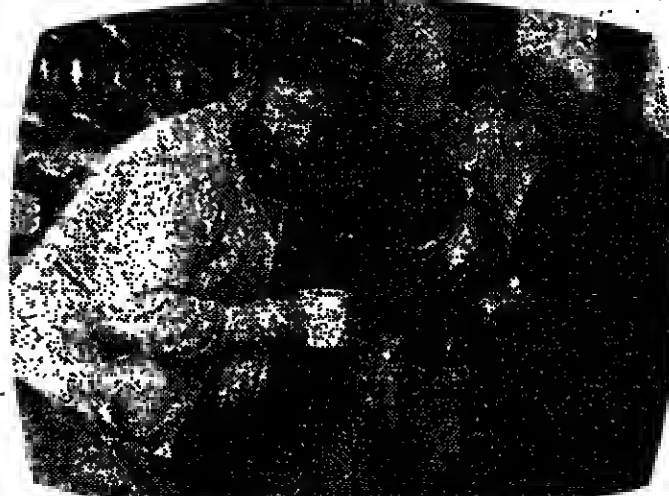
News - Michael Lloyd Williams presents Report Wales and Vaughan Hughes Y Dydd. HTV's nightly news programmes in both English and Welsh bring up to the minute reports of the news of Wales.



Sport - Sports Arena. Former MCC and Glamorgan cricket captain Tony Lewis introduces a weekly examination of the Welsh sports scene. Dewi Bobb, former British Lions rugby international edits the programme.



Children's Programmes - Muri Mowr features characters well known to Welsh children, while the quiz Camau Cantamil tests individual effort. Seven Wib and Wistibethna offer entertainment and information. 'Un I'ro features stories old and new.



Drama. Donald Houston and Glyn Williams in Geraint Goodwin's 'Heyday in the Blood', one of three hour-long dramas specially adapted for television from the work of eminent Anglo-Welsh writers to be screened under the title 'Border Country'.



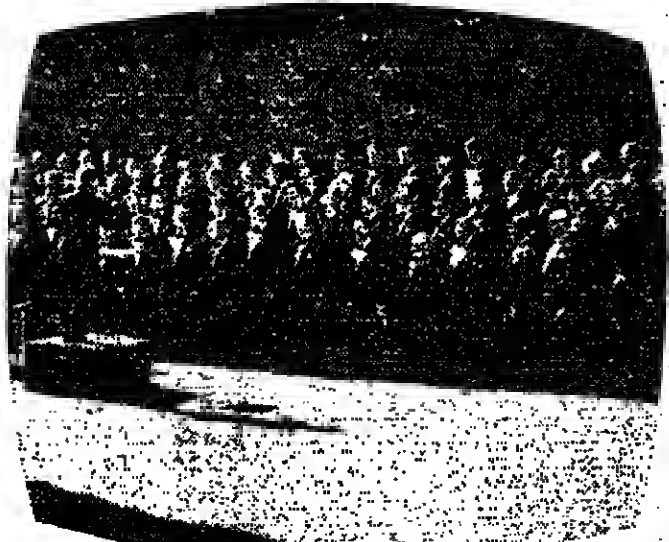
Exploration and Adventure. Dudh Kosi - Rolenese River Everest, the journey by canoe down the world's highest and most dangerous river, was another programme from HTV Wales' notable exploration and adventure films to receive a network showing and to be sold overseas.



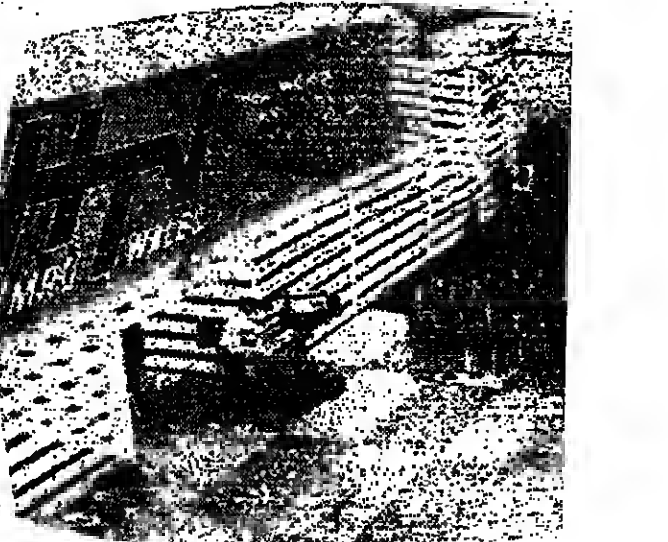
Documentaries - Quiet Roads of Wales. Following the success of his many series on Wales Wynford Vaughan-Thomas has now turned his attention to the Welsh canals in a series of three programmes.



Opera - Christmas Carol. A specially commissioned interpretation of this famous Dickens' story includes Sir Geraint Evans as Scrooge, Ryland Davies and Elizabeth Gale. The music was written by Norman Kay and the libretto by John Morgan.



Welsh Language Features and Documentaries - Brydyd. In this weekly series of Welsh documentaries and feature programmes produced by Gwyn Eryfi, the famous Chor Gŵr Meibion Y Brythondd will be seen in a special programme.



Outside Events. HTV Wales televises and films Wales' leading cultural events, the National Eisteddfod, Urdd Eisteddfod, Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod, and the top agricultural attraction The Royal Welsh Show, as well as sporting and religious events.

Emotive language at the brink

Jones

Wales today is more than the land of the bard or the revival of the whole gamut of the academic, and direct to save it intact.

ern of those who use recreation for, since it has been an decline in the f speakers. In the last census only one in five population of Wales claimed to be (the language).

id decline has supporters to sustained rescue an act which has invited a counter- on those who could be allowed only with a muni- is.

by its that fluency in pe leads to all- preferential treat- principally are by arguments is the very muc- and its the most impor- ment in the lan- e has been the of a prolific Welsh-medium schools and the ad of education to allow educa- to reach to full

now more than nursery schools, the principally, uly by a Welsh ut of about 100,000, primarily by an dedicated volun-

Roberts, head of every school move- des the language pre- but results of the will justify the is organization, rs, along with the language and educa- Wales, is adamant the language and educa- the influence of the home. For

centuries the language has survived the worst neglect acts of a dominant culture such as the infamous Welsh Not which forbade children to speak their own language. This came into use in 1870.

A child found speaking Welsh had a Welsh Not bung around his neck. This was passed from child to child and the one wearing it at the end of the day was punished.

But since the advent of mass instant communication and entertainment the lan- guage decline has acce- lerated. It appears that Kojak and the Rock Follies are succeeding where repression failed.

For this reason, Mr Roberts believes it is essen- tial to have more Welsh lan- guage programmes on tele- vision. It has been estimated that to provide a high quality children's programme in the mould of Blue Peter would cost about £1m a year.

The fight for more tele- vision time has become the central issue in the fight for the language and Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, said in November that plans for the develop- ment of a Welsh language station are well advanced "subject to the money being available".

A White Paper on the subject is expected shortly and it is thought that it will be influenced by the recom- mendations of the Crawford committee report published in 1974.

That stated: "The social need in Wales for the service is pressing, and we recommend that it should be introduced on the fourth channel in Wales as soon as possible without waiting for a decision on the use of the fourth channel in the rest of the United Kingdom".

The delay in announcing the fourth channel for Wales has caused increasing bitterness among some poli- ticians and language acti- vists. At the last conference of Plaid Cymru, Mr Gwyn- for Evans, the president, said: "It is now realized that the language cannot be saved by the home alone. The most important cultural institutions are television and education."

"The Government has conceded for some years by the words of Saunders Lewis: "To restore the Welsh language in Wales is nothing less than a revolution. Only revolutionary methods will succeed".

Since it was formed in 1962, the society has claimed a large degree of success in persuading local authorities and government departments to send out bilingual forms in the principality.

When members of the society appear in court for defacing English language road signs or damaging tele- vision relay stations they can now address the magis- trates in Welsh as the Welsh Language Act of 1967 granted equal validity to Welsh on any document or declaration in court.

Not surprisingly, the efforts to save and reestab- lish the language are not universally welcomed in the principality, raising as they do the spectre of a small elite of Welsh speakers able to command the top jobs. Some people claim that the fear that children may be forced to learn to speak the language is a factor which frightens potential indus- trialists from establishing factories in the country.

The main controversy is in education. A body called the Language Freedom Movement is now pressing Dyfed Education Authority to remove the compulsory teaching of Welsh in English-medium schools in many parts of the country. The movement's essential philosophy is that children should be allowed to accept or reject the language of their own free will without coercion or compulsion.

Already, the movement claims, an emphasis on the desirability of Welsh speak- ing is manifest in jobs in education, health and local government. This, they argue, could lead to a decline in the standards of public service as top admin- istrators would be drawn from less than 20 per cent of the population of Wales and only 1 per cent of the total population of the United Kingdom.

The movement has sent deputations to the four main parties in the prin- cipality asking them to adopt a unified national policy for the language based on free- dom of choice.

According to its officials, to force a child to try to learn Welsh when it is obvious that he will never master it does nothing but raise barriers of resentment against the tongue.

Opponents of the lan- guage are sometimes sur- prised at the emotion engendered by their argu- ments but it is difficult to restrain emotion when dis- cussing the Language of Heaven.



Llaneglwys County Primary School, where the teaching of Welsh is integrated into the general syllabus.

now the principle of making the fourth channel in Wales a national channel, with Welsh language programmes for three or four hours every evening at peak view- ing time, but as usual it has not acted on the matter.

"It has used the scarcity of money as an excuse, although a television system just as costly was set up for the British soldiers in Ger- many."

Some organizations are not content with political protest and have resorted to direct action against tele- vision booster stations in an effort to force the Govern- ment's hand.

These illegal raids are carried out by members of the Welsh Language Society whose clarion cry is echoed by the words of Saunders

Lewis: "To restore the Welsh language in Wales is nothing less than a revolution. Only revolutionary methods will succeed".

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Marking up a profit on the slate

Patt

Wales in the 19th century was the land of the slate. It was the main export, and it was the main source of wealth. The slate industry was the backbone of the Welsh economy.

Corris (Merioneth) slate has been exported to provide bench tops for the King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and has also been used for the new London Museum.

These new uses for slate show the ingenuity and courage of twentieth-century quarry owners who, between the two world wars, saw many of their traditional markets for roofing slate disappear.

The isolated position of Snowdonia, where most Welsh slate comes from, and the lack of deep water ports near by, added to the cost of transportation. Sub- stitute materials were devel- oped for cheaper roofing tiles, which further under- mined the use of slate.

However slate mining has never been without difficul- ties and men and material have the same enduring qual- ity. Before 1950 North Wales was wild and remote, and the mountain roads were poor, that sledges without wheels were used to carry slates. Because of geo- graphical obstacles the slate industry did not grow signi-

ficantly at the time of the industrial revolution, but instead had its greatest expansion from 1831 to 1882.

Welsh slate was formed during the paleozoic era when most of what is now called North Wales was buried under the sea. The sedimentary and volcanic rocks formed during the Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian periods were folded, by pressure, into mountains.

Today there is a rebirth of slate. It has some way to go before it approaches the high days of the beginning of the century when the quarries of Caernarvon and Merioneth (now Gwynedd) employed some 16,000 men.

However, with 550 men employed in half a dozen quarries this is equivalent to 2,000 men in the days before mechanization — the talk today is of expansion. The demand is greater than the supply.

Mr R. H. Boyle, agent at Penryn Quarry, Bethesda, says: "We would very much like to expand our slate production because demands are currently exceeding supply."

Most of the 550 employees still work to produce tradi- tional roofing slate. About 40 per cent of production is used in the United Kingdom, particularly in Wales where planners are sympathetic and appreciative of the local product. However, some slate quarries in the past few years have developed a profit- able sideline producing a Welsh craft gifts for an ex- panding tourist industry.

A large collection of high quality gifts including clocks, cigarette boxes, carved wall plaques and the most beautiful chess set carved in black slate and white marble with a slate box to contain the pieces, have been on exhibition at the Welsh Craft Centre, Brynmor Road, London.

Some of the slate in the exhibition came from Llechwedd Quarry at Blaenau Ffestiniog which, in 1972, opened a half mile level sec- tion of slate caverns to the public, revealing the mystery

of the mines and the men who worked them.

Visitors are taken in by train and can study the old machinery and Victorian working conditions recon- structed in tableaux. After the underground tour the sightseers can leave the train at the Old Mill, which houses a collection of early quarry- ing equipment.

One of the originals is the first rotary slate dressing machine, for which the enterprising designer used an agricultural chaff cutter as his pattern.

Mr Hefin Davies, manag- ing director of Llechwedd, says: "Llechwedd has in- vested some £200,000 in new machinery and we are in fact selling as many slates here now in a month as we did in 1968."

However, Mr Davies, who is also chairman of the North Wales Quarry Association, is concerned that while there is every official support for the tourist provision within the slate industry, there is no support for the traditional slate producing. "It is im- possible to get a grant to ex- pand this aspect", he says.

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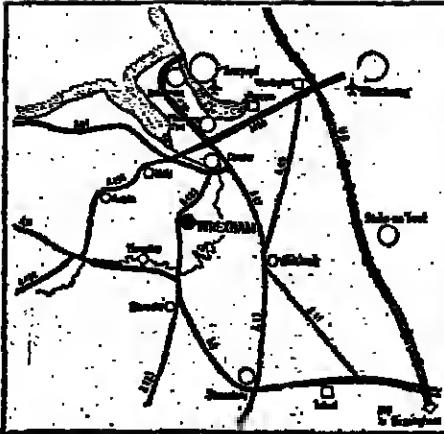
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Strong investment in industry —and criticisms fade

by Whatley

Assistance has been from loans of about £1,300 up to the largest deal so far, a £1m share-and-loan investment in the steel group, John Williams of Cardiff. The agency acquired nearly 25 per cent of a new subsidiary, John Williams Foundries, besides advancing a £750,000 loan. The cash will enable the group to expand output to maintain its leading position in the spherical graphite castings market.

In another, much publicized deal the WDA, through buying a quarter of the equity for £492,000 and providing a £308,000 medium-term loan, helped the Curlew colliery waste recovery company, L. Ryan Holdings, to emerge from receivership.

Advance factories are vital to attracting new industry to Wales, and the agency is engaged in the largest building programme ever undertaken. The present pace means that an average of more than two factories a week will be completed until 1980.

Factory building is a role inherited from the former Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation, but the agency has announced its own programme since 1976. In total 900,000 sq ft have been completed and a further £11m will be spent on land and building by 1980 to put up another 173 units covering a further 773,000 sq ft.

At any one time the agency has about 30 factories ready for letting. It manages more than 16 million sq ft of factory space in the region, although another government-sponsored body, the Development Board for Rural Wales, is responsible for advance units in mid-Wales.

The WDA's factory building policy has been designed to meet specific needs. For example, it includes many smaller units—some only 1,500 sq ft—to encourage local entrepreneurs to get into business.

Factories are also built to companies' special requirements, one example being the £10m, 400,000 sq ft extension to Hoover's domestic appliance factory now going up at Merthyr Tydfil. The scheme is the largest single expenditure by the agency and will create 3,000 jobs.

Acquiring land for industrial use is also vital, with 740 acres owned by the agency and a further 720 acres subject to negotiation. The WDA operates five big industrial estates, and the intention is to expand the availability of strategically placed sites.

Justification for buying land in advance of requirement was given a big boost by the Ford Motor Company's decision to set up a 2,500-job engine plant at Bridgend. The location was



A conveyor system snaking down Clydach Vale, Rhondda, marks a major operation to extract coal from a million-ton waste tip. The scheme is backed by a Welsh Development Agency investment.

greatly influenced by the WDA's having the 175-acre site ready for immediate development.

Land reclamation is another function the WDA inherited. In its first two years 63 schemes, totalling 2,300 acres and costing £14.6m, have been approved. By 1980 a further 107 schemes to reclaim 2,500 acres at a cost of £14.5m will have been sanctioned.

Local authorities attend to preparation and administration, turning former industrial eyesores into useful land, and the WDA pays the bills. Since reclamation started, prompted by the Aberfan pit disaster in 1966, more than £20m has been spent and nearly 10,000 acres cleared.

The agency has the job of selling the advantages of Wales to expansion-minded industrialists. The Development Corporation for Wales, which now receives a large part of its finance from the WDA, is mainly responsible for attracting foreign companies to set up factories in the region.

The development corporation, which was founded in 1958 and is financed by industry, local authorities and Government, has been able to intensify its efforts because the WDA has increased cash allocations.

The accelerated closure of the 3,100-job East Moors steelworks in Cardiff, as part of the BSC policy of phasing out older works, could illustrate how the WDA's different functions blend.

The recent White Paper, *British Steel Corporation: The Road to Viability*, disclosed that up to £4m will be given to the agency to help to bring new industries to Cardiff. It is expected that the cash will be spent on reclaiming land to counter the city's shortage of industrial sites, and on building advance factories.

Working with the local authorities and other agencies, the WDA will have the central role in trying to combat the possibility of disastrous unemployment in Cardiff.

The author is industrial editor, Western Mail.

Turning back the clock unscientifically

by Geraint Talfan Davies

Professor Leopold Kohr had been expanding his thesis for a full 10 minutes in the heat of the television studio when an obviously charmed, but still earnest, Jean Bakewell interrupted him. "But surely Dr Kohr, we cannot just turn the clock back like that."

"My dear, the analogy is as weak as the argument," he replied, his hand handling a large pocket watch from his breast pocket. He turned it back with great deliberation and Miss Bakewell gaped.

Dr Kohr's critics would doubtless call that a case of pot and kettle and there is no doubt that his characteristic use of "unscientific" analogies has helped to deny him even that degree of academic respectability accorded to the late E. F. Schumacher and his immensely popular *Small is Beautiful*.

But a growing number of people (not least in Wales where he had settled after a lifetime's peregrination around the Western world) are coming to believe that Dr Kohr is the origin of the Schumacher species, something that Schumacher himself would not have denied.



Dr Kohr's life has been as unpredictable as some of his argument. He was born in Obendorf, Austria, the village where the carol "Silent Night" was written and only a few miles from Salzburg where, he says, he saw "the perfection of human endeavour, the architecture, the style, the music, all produced by a sovereign community half the size of Cardiff".

After periods at the universities of Innsbruck and Paris and the London School of Economics and a spell as a reporter on the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War, the Nazi invasion of Austria drove him to North America where he gathered a few pennies by working in a goldmine in Ontario and as a photographer's apprentice in

Hollywood before the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace put him in charge of a project on common markets. An associate professorship at Rutgers was followed by 15 years as Professor of Economics at the University of Puerto Rico.

But all the while Dr Kohr, had, so to speak, been thinking small, first writing on the virtues of the small in 1941 and lecturing on the limits to growth a full 22 years before the Club of Rome's report of the same name.

In the 1960s he also had an opportunity to put his beliefs to smallness to the test when he became an economic adviser in the state of Anguilla that was nipped in the bud by Sir Harold Wilson's force of Metropolitan Police.

"Anguilla was the perfect opportunity. I went to advise them. I provided scholarships by making a few telephone calls, though I am not a millionaire, and I found them a year's supply of oil in 20 minutes, though I am not an Arab."

By the time of the Anguilla episode in 1963 Dr Kohr's Welsh connection was already 12 years old. A censorious review of his book *The Breakdown of Nations* in 1957 in *The Observer* was sufficient proof

of the man's worth to Mr Gwynfor Evans, leader of the Plaid Cymru, who immediately invited him to visit Wales.

A visiting professorship at University College Swansea was followed, in retirement, by a tutorship in the extra-mural department at Aberystwyth from where he spreads the gospel of smallness like an itinerant Sunday-school teacher through the villages of mid-Wales to the United States and elsewhere.

The analogies would indeed be suitable for a Sunday school. "The answer to bigness is smallness, not still larger units, just as the answer to the Deluge was the Ark of Noah, not the Titanic. His contemporaries called Noah a lunatic. Maybe he was. But it is from him that we descend. The experts all drowned."

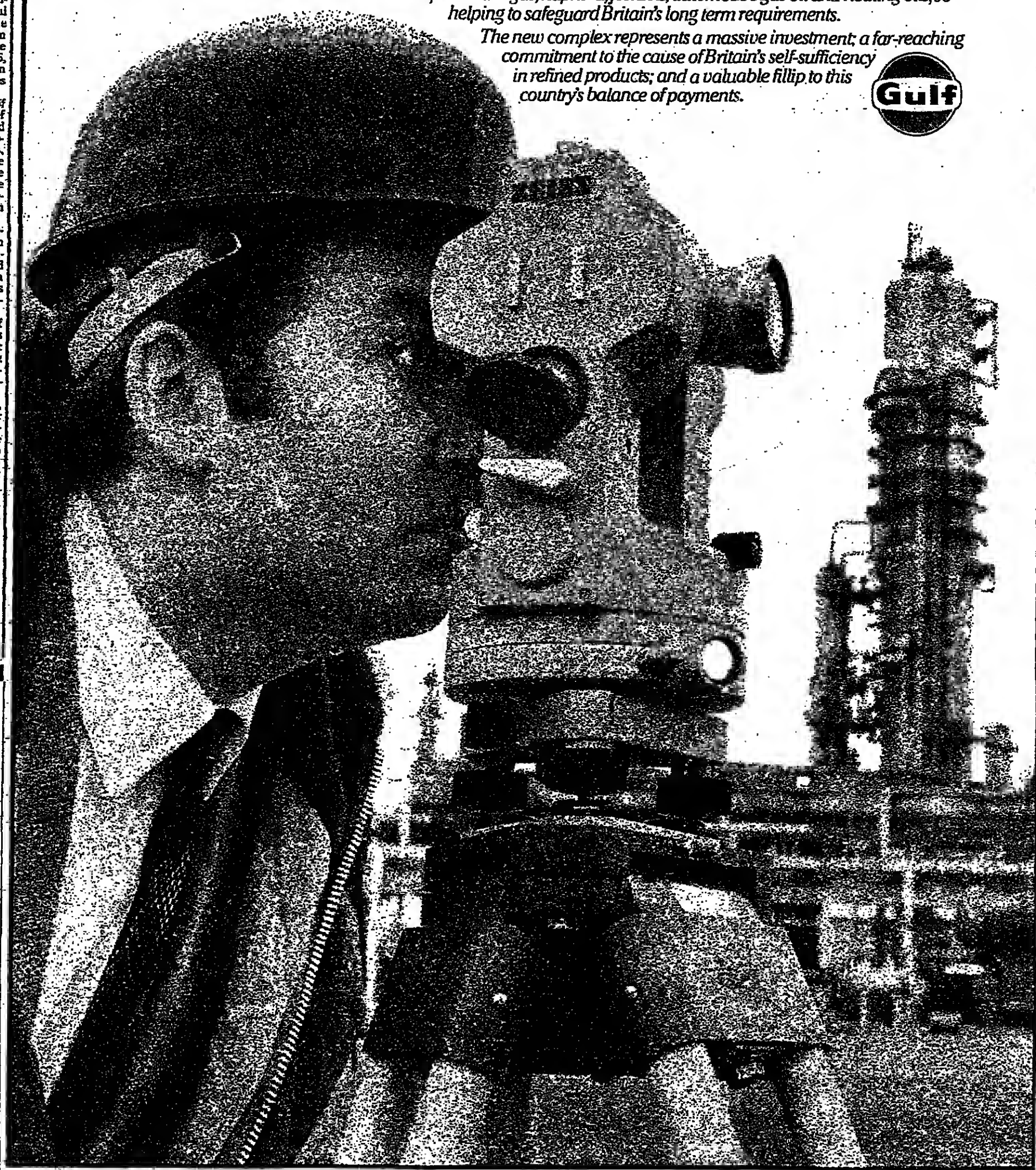
All this was manna from heaven (or at least from Puern Rico) to some nationalists looking for a wider theoretical base for their ideas. But Dr Kohr's humour could not stop him teasing them: "The reason I love the Welsh is because they are so few. If there were 50 million Welshmen and three million Englishmen I would probably be living in London, not Aberystwyth. I would advocate a Welsh state even if all the Welsh were English."

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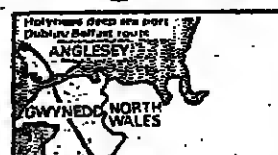
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Anglesey Aluminium are now well established in the area. These companies are already opening the door to component and much needed service industries.

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Now the neutron bomb is defused

"You see this one," said, pointing to another whose soil did look than mine or his. "Five lads came down that way on three successive occasions, the fire house it pointed to the north of the island— to get soil. . . . But do you something?"

"I did indeed know," I knew just what was going to say next. "Thrilled at the prospect of closer acquaintance."

"Do you know some," he said more quietly, "his results weren't much better than mine's."

"That was it. Garder their gentle, and they had the whole world and it is marvellous and among them."



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R CARTER UNDER FIRE

Mr Carter is in a lot of trouble. The criticism has been raining down on him from all directions. It is becoming fashionable to say that he has failed and that he is probably not last more than a few months. There is a danger that too many people come to this the prophecy will be self-fulfilling. It is therefore important that his critics should develop the mentality of the pack. President Carter has many issues but his leadership, and he has now come to his advisers off in David to discuss ways of making decision-making in the House. He needs constructive criticism, not sweeping criticism. He is the only President we have, and the issue on which he is most heavily criticised in Europe is the one which is least deserved. The issue over the neutron bomb is at least as much a European issue as it is a US one. The weapon was used largely in response to a request for something more destructive than nuclear warheads. It would be likely to be used across German soil, and the obliging Americans are giving the answer they get from the Europeans or the Germans alone to stand up to a clear position. It was against the weapon that some, such as the British, simply wanted President Carter to relieve them of responsibility. Some wanted its renunciation in return for Soviet concessions. Now it is Mr Carter who is blamed for inconsistency.

FOR BRITISH FORCES IN THE BALANCE IN RHODESIA

talks in Dar es Salaam on the Patriotic Front and Dr Owen and Mr Vance will enable negotiations to continue for a conference on the leaders of the government in Salisbury. It is something gained. But it produced no sign that the conference would do more than register the incompatability of the two sides. For Mr. and Mrs. Nkomo did not modify their conditions for a ceasefire, certainly enough to persuade the other side to make the far larger concessions involved in rearranging the settlement to fit the work of the amended American plan. The immediate task of the American team is to persuade the African leaders to rescind their refusal to at least a general state of positions round a conference. No doubt Mr Vorster is asked to add his weight in this sense. The hardening positions in Salisbury, there is now an armed interim regime in black and white cooperation. The head of affairs, the one of one white and three members is making policy

Wood

blems of ating a new liament

as the Irish yokel told the reporter that if he were going to be elected, he would not be starting here, so one might say that if he is going to create a new European Parliament, he would be best not to start the present nominated Assembly. There is nowhere else to start. The Luxembourg session of the Council of Ministers, the Danish President of the Council of Ministers, there was now a definite prospect of direct elections in June, settled by the heads of government in Copenhagen, although he has been the first man to that constitutionally the decision is not with the prime minister of the European summit but the foreign ministers in the Council of Ministers, who will now carry out the orders they have given and make the date of the EEC summit. The political realities are the realities of the Treaty of Rome and also how constitutions change. Politicians who are the letter of the European would take note. Is there the definitive election? What happens now? For domestic governments of the answer is clear. They legislate for their own national elections, and three or four must ratify the Treaty principle. The Commission must budget for a lot of the logistical and financial costs of the election campaign. The Commission must plan for the election, and that is or may prove a non sequitur. The enlarged directly elected body, fortified by its representative status, may be expected to have two views about how and where it will work, what it will do, its procedures, its powers, and much else.

This will not do. If European governments cannot agree on what they want, or are too afraid of their voters to say what they want in public, they cannot then shift the blame on to the American President. He did his best to consult with them and got no clear answer, so he made up his own mind in the light of American interests as he perceived them. Even then, the European reaction reached him, he sensibly modified his position so that the production decision will now be "influenced by the degree to which the Soviet Union shows restraint in its conventional and nuclear arms programmes". This is a perfectly satisfactory outcome. It could have been achieved in harmony with the Europeans if they had played their part.

To call for American leadership is reasonable. To want to shift responsibility for alliance decisions on to America—and then to complain about the result—is not reasonable at all. The Europeans are going to have to learn to do better, especially when it comes to seeing that their own interests are properly respected in future arms control negotiations, where the distinction between strategic and theatre weapons will be increasingly blurred. Other criticisms of Mr Carter are on better ground but there is a tendency to confuse style and substance. Mr Carter set out with a number of ambitious and praiseworthy aims. He wanted to restore some moral content to American foreign policy after a period in which it had come to be regarded with increasing cynicism. He wanted not only to stop the nuclear arms race but actually to reduce the number of weapons. He wanted to stop the proliferation of nuclear know-how and weaponry. He wanted to cut down American arms sales abroad, to win the confidence of black Africa, to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, to declare the moral equivalent of war on America's profligate energy consumption, to settle the Panama Canal, to reduce unemployment. Critics now say either that these aims were too ambitious or that President Carter has been unrealistic and unskilful in his pursuit of them. Certainly his progress has been limited. His efforts to bring human rights into diplomacy have usefully increased awareness of abuses and improved the American image in some areas (the long-term effects of this sort of yeast in the bread of politics have yet to be measured) but security interests and other aspects of stubborn reality have removed some of the shine. Strategic arms talks were delayed by over-ambitious proposals but are now getting under way again. Attempts to stop nuclear proliferation were well-meant but have achieved little except to antagonize allies. The Arab success but the reward is still uncertain. The Middle East remains tense. And so on. The record is mixed and disappointing but it is not as bad as some of the critics are making out. If Mr Carter can improve the organization of his Administration and become somewhat better at finding the right line between principle and compromise he could still recover confidence. At any rate people who want to help him should act on the assumption that he will.

precondition for a ceasefire is the surrender to them of the levers of power. Bishop Muzorewa and his colleagues know that means short shrift for them, and can only denounce such a position at a conference. Their fear must be that even to agree to discuss it weakens their authority among their own people, on which to carry the elections, and check guerrilla influence, they utterly rely. It is for Dr Owen to explain why, after his experience in Dar es Salaam, they should think differently. As negotiations continue, the real struggle for the hearts and minds of black Rhodesia intensifies. Whichever side seems to be winning may split the other. Those inside Rhodesia rely on the fact that they are in office, in power, changing one-monolithic white Rhodesia, organizing a black man's future. Those outside rely on the dissolution of this changing state by force and by the erosion of sanctions, a reliance deepened no doubt by recent arms shipments, and the belief that powerful allies are poised to tip the scales. Unless, by means as yet still wholly unclear, this conflict is resolved, ultimately the British and American Governments will be unable to escape the hard choice between one grouping and one attitude, and the other.

Only one or two questions may be confidently answered before the new Parliament is formed. It will meet, by decree of the Council of Ministers, in an enlarged bicameral system, with a new chamber soon to sprout like a mushroom overnight in Luxembourg; and the administrative seat of the Parliament will be in Luxembourg, as now. The Parliament's committees, as now, will mainly meet in Brussels and will include the Commission, although like Westminster committees, they will have the power to travel to the capitals of the Nine at will. Because the Parliament does not and apparently will not own its chamber, but will rent it from the Strasbourg and Luxembourg authorities, the directly-elected MPs next year will have no say about what infrastructure they need; they will be stuck with their inheritance from the nominated Parliament. Consequently, the managerial bureau of the present Parliament and its senior officials and planning directorate have to make assumptions that may not be valid. At the top, for example, it is being assumed that the directly-elected Parliament will meet for at least a fortnight each month, rather than a few days every week, partly because the rapporteur system involves abundant meetings in Brussels, partly because for the first time there is to be (even need) to be if there is to be continuity) a reasonable proportion of MPs with a dual mandate, with voting and representative duties to fulfil in national parliaments. In fact, many of the most experienced European MPs, including some senior members of the managerial bureau, believe it will be disastrous if the so-called dual mandate does not continue. They admit that for the busiest MPs the wear and tear of serving in two parliaments, at the bidding of Whips, takes a grievous toll (Ted Heath, by the way, will deliver a memorial lecture for Sir Peter Kirk in London on May 5).

But that is not all. They profoundly believe that there must be clear lines of communication between the European Parliament and the national parliaments. If there are no links of the kind provided by dual membership, then tension will arise and national parliaments will become more nationalistic and European MPs will be delivered into the hands of the bureaucracy in Brussels. Indeed, increasingly there is a tactical tendency for the Commission to call in aid from the European Parliament to his battles with the Council of Ministers and that will grow under a political president of the Commission with a mind of his own, like Roy Jenkins, especially if European MPs lose their roots back home. More than that, Smith Square control over the Commission and European MPs who have no Westminster experience and few Westminster contacts will quickly weaken. A European MP, paid on a West German scale (as is correctly leaked from the managerial bureau's planning discussions) will not only find a strong temptation to be completely Europeanized, he will also be made financially free, during a fixed term of five years, to be his own man. One of the difficulties about the overall strategy, not merely a tactical phase and in Article 16 that "the liberation of Palestine aims at the destruction of Zionism in Palestine". Thus, the PLO has developed a stage by stage programme for the ultimate liquidation of the state of Israel. Whereas Israel differentiates between the Palestinian Arabs and the PLO and is at all times ready to develop a "live and let live" situation, PLO terrorists have stepped up their murderous attacks on innocent men, women and children in an attempt to sabotage the Israeli-Egyptian peacemaking process. BMG has repeatedly reaffirmed its traditional friendship with Israel, the only democratic country in the Middle East, and expressed the highest concern for her security. Now that it continues to countenance open PLO activity in London, we believe, Sir, that we reflect widespread indignation amongst thousands of Jews of British origin, resident in Israel, at a policy which gives aid and comfort to the PLO and thereby serves to open the door to increased Soviet penetration into the Middle East. Respectfully yours, MOSHE ROSETTI, former Clerk of the Knesset, J. M. YOFFEY, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, University of Bristol, LUCIAN HARRIS, vice-president United Synagogue of Great Britain, HENRY TABOR, Jerusalem, April 3.

Soviet Embassy plans

From Sir James Richards. Sir, It seems to me that there are three principles that should be followed when the Russian proposals for building in Kensington are being considered. These are: 1. That no foreign government should be permitted to build what a British institution or individual would be refused permission to build, which means that the Russian proposals should be submitted to the local planning authority in the ordinary way, and accepted or rejected on their merits. 2. That no buildings that have been scheduled for preservation (as have the houses 10 Kensington Palace Gardens) because they are of architectural or historic importance should be demolished. If it is the case that permission for Russia to build in London is being linked with the building of a new British Embassy in Moscow, we can be sure that there would be no question of Britain being allowed to destroy one of Moscow's historic buildings. 3. That any new buildings permitted should be of the highest architectural quality. If the Russian authorities, as it seems they are, are proceeding in consultation with the Foreign Office or the Department of the Environment, one of the latter should make it their business to see that the architects chosen are the best available. Yours, etc., J. M. RICHARDS, 29 Fawcett Street, SW10, April 14.

From Mr Antony Mair. Sir, Your leader concerning the Russian Embassy project (April 13) mentioned the criteria but fails to give them the correct priority. Although the interests of anti-despoliation and planning control may in this instance coincide, it is the latter that should prevail. The Russians are already in London: we cannot object if they wish to organize themselves either more efficiently or in a complex of buildings more familiar to them than our own less homogeneous system. But if in order to do this they intend to demolish buildings of architectural interest in a prime position we can and should object most strongly. Kensington Palace Gardens is a unique collection of houses built in the grand manner. It is essential for its character that it should be preserved in its entirety, and in this instance a fight for such preservation should be all the more insistent in view of the attempted intervention of persons who consider diplomacy not planning the priority in question. Yours faithfully, ANTONY MAIR, Marlborough House, Lloyds Avenue, EC3.

From Mr C. J. Gridley. Sir, This Forum, set up by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea to provide grass roots consultation for the Borough Plan is, like the Kensington Society, very disturbed at the secrecy and apparent size of the two new embassies in the Borough. Both are within our Forum area. But any argument about size, height and locations, however important to residents is fruitless until the Government reveals its requirements for a new British Embassy in the Soviet Union. Since there is a clear obligation on the Foreign Office to assist all countries in establishing embassies in Britain and principles of reciprocity apply in such matters, let the Foreign Secretary announce publicly what facilities he has requested for a new British Embassy in Moscow. Yours sincerely, C. J. GRIDLEY, Chairman, Camden, Holland, Queen's Gate, & Abington Planning Forum, April 13.

PLO activity in London

From Mr Moshe Rosetti, and others. Sir, We read with astonishment the recent statement by Lord Pearl, Colonial Secretary, in the House of Lords, that the PLO "is a political, not a terrorist organization". It is not common knowledge that Yasser Arafat is both the chairman of the PLO and the commander of the Fatah (one recalls the heinous massacre perpetrated at Beiruter Airport, the Munich Olympics, etc.). Moreover, the PLO remains committed to the "National Covenant" which states in Article 9 that "armed struggle... is the overall strategy, not merely a tactical phase and in Article 16 that "the liberation of Palestine aims at the destruction of Zionism in Palestine". Thus, the PLO has developed a stage by stage programme for the ultimate liquidation of the state of Israel. Whereas Israel differentiates between the Palestinian Arabs and the PLO and is at all times ready to develop a "live and let live" situation, PLO terrorists have stepped up their murderous attacks on innocent men, women and children in an attempt to sabotage the Israeli-Egyptian peacemaking process.

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Expansion of local radio

From the Chairman of the Association of Independent Radio Contractors.

Sir, I fully agree with Nicholas Fair's statement (article, April 11) that radio is the country's fastest growing medium of communication, and that local radio, in particular, represents broadcasting's main growth area. However, it is precisely because I further agree with him that there is an urgent need to expand local radio now, rather than wait until the future of the radio industry is decided by the outcome of the Home Secretary's proposals. The setting up of a Local Broadcasting Authority must await Parliamentary debate and legislation, and I would estimate that the setting up of an LBA would delay the expansion of local radio, by a minimum of 2-3 years. While from time to time we have our differences, we are entirely of one mind with the IBA on the urgent need to expand ILR now. There is a separate radio division within the IBA and we have always found the Chairman and Director General readily accessible and fully soiced of the importance of the issue. Quite apart from the delay involved in setting up an LBA, it seems to me to be wasteful to create a separate Local Broadcasting Authority, which would require

Dispute at Claridge's

From the Chairman of Claridge's. Sir, On Thursday, April 6, a young man aged 19, employed as a trainee cook in the kitchen at Claridge's, was dismissed. He had more than once been warned that he was not giving satisfaction, but persisted in a manner which, in the view of the management, made his dismissal inevitable. He asked to see the hotel assistant manager, acting for the General Manager, who was ill, and he did so on Friday, April 7, accompanied by the Maître chef and the staff manager. His dismissal was upheld. At no time prior to this interview, nor at the interview, was it over mentioned by this young man that he had himself, a few weeks earlier, formed a branch of a well-known union, nor that he had apparently become its shop steward. It was, therefore, with astonishment that the management only learned of these events from a report in a London newspaper, and then only when a group of employees from the kitchen and certain other parts of the hotel, at approximately 1 pm on Monday, April 10, suddenly left the building and said they were on strike, really meaning that they were engaged in an unofficial stoppage. These who acted in this way came chiefly from the younger element in the kitchen, occupying the lesser positions, and from the hotel floors, where those who left were floor waiters and a majority of the young maids, some on permit from abroad. The object was said to be their wish, without any form of organization of the facts, that the young man dismissed should be reinstated. It was explained by the management that, if a claim were to be made for wrongful or unfair dismissal, this should be heard by the industrial tribunal set up for this purpose, but after a short lapse of time those engaged in the unofficial stoppage then said their object was recognition of a well-known union.

Comparing rail fares

From Mr R. E. Reid. Sir, Mr. C. G. Woollon, in his letter published on April 10, compares one specific fare on British Railways with one on French Railways, and concludes that British Rail fares are substantially higher than those in France, and that the rate of increase is higher. He credits this to the fact on the part of SNCF. Quoting one example of fares does not prove a general point, and, in fact, statistics produced by the International Union of Railways show the average fare per passenger kilometre in 1976 to be 1.5p on SNCF and only 1.76p on BR. The ratio between the two countries has only changed marginally since 1976, despite higher inflation in the United Kingdom than in France. Pares on BR's Inter-City routes are based on market pricing, and are a wide range of offers to suit various travel requirements and pockets. The evidence that the range and level of fares on these routes is generally acceptable is a highly competitive business reality in the substantial growth of volume achieved over the past 10 years, and, particularly, over the last 18 months. When it comes to comparisons of thrift, it is interesting to note how

Grandmaster of Chess

From Mr W. R. R. Morris. Sir, I was interested in my old friend Harry Golombek's article in today's Times (April 8) which, as usual, was most informative. I feel, however, that he should perhaps have been a little more definite about the origin of the title of "Grandmaster" which he remarked: "it was for the competitors in this tournament that Tsar Nicholas is supposed to have coined the word 'Grandmaster'". The most reliable statement available about this matter came from the late Frank Marshall himself in his autobiographical work *My Fifty Years of Chess* where he states: "The tournament was won by Dr. Lasker who moved out of his best to confine it to players of the most exceptional ability and performance for which he deserves full credit. By contrast the debasement of the title brought about by the proliferation which the FIDE (Fédération internationale des échecs) system created is to be greatly deplored. Yours faithfully, W. R. MORRIS, International Chess Federation, Flat 2, 53 Mayfield Road, Birmingham.

Activities of hunt saboteurs

From the Director of the British Field Sports Society.

Sir, Maureen Duffy's article (guest column, April 13) puts up an excellent smokescreen of factual value, which, taken at face value, would make it possible to justify a wide range of illegal activities in the name of progress. Those truly concerned with the countryside will need to look rather more deeply. At no time does she show any appreciation of the links between ecology, the farming community, conservation and sport. Yet, as any experienced naturalist can confirm, these are all essential links which preserve the countryside, and its habitat, as we know it. Instead she appears to support total disruption of legal sports by any means. Thinking people are hardly sick of the activities of saboteurs of all kinds, including the Animal Liberation Front, who are now boasting of causing £300,000 of damage in a few months, seems to have her tacit approval. On another matter Maureen Duffy is totally misled. The statutory protection recently given to the nation in England and Wales had nothing whatever to do with any question of cruelty, but was concerned simply with the preservation of a species which had become endangered for a number of reasons, not least of which was pollution. The article seems also to question the due process of the law in which three people were tried and found guilty by a jury of desecrating John Peel's grave.

An excellent smokescreen for what? Attacks on legitimate activities, on the role of the police, on the courts—in fact on law and order in general. Does Maureen Duffy really mean that any methods are acceptable to attain any ends? Yours faithfully, ROBIN BROCKBANK, Director, British Field Sports Society, 26 Caxton Street, SW1, April 12.

From Mr John Brisley

Sir, As one whose left (and willing) hand still smarts from a bite administered by a hunt saboteur at the closing meet of the Chiswick Church Beagles, may I be permitted to criticize the assumption underlying Maureen Duffy's ill-informed article, namely, "Yesterday's illegality is tomorrow's accepted morality". I pass over Miss Duffy's assertion that "sabs" are non-violent. I omit to question their designation as animal lovers despite the fact she admits that a part of their tactics they spray anti-poison in substances that sting the eyes at hounds, and I leave to one side my own personal acquaintance with Sue and David Hough, those fine quasi-Quakerish (sic) defenders of traditional English virtues. What I want to know is: Does Miss Duffy really believe that, because hunt saboteurs think hunting will one day be abolished they are justified in taking the law into their own hands? Are we therefore to assume that the National Front, who believe immigration must and will one day be stopped, are morally entitled to intimidate immigrants? I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN BRISLEY, 20 Ainslie Terrace, WS.

Child pornography

From Mr Nicholas Kitting. Sir, I have I got it right? Ian Mikardo was solely responsible last Friday for tactics that might cause the effective failure for this parliamentary session of a Bill to make it a crime to use children in pornography. This Bill has other universal parliamentary, and very wide national, support. Most people were outraged to learn that such an action was not already a serious crime. Mr Mikardo did this to fulfil a direct desire to introduce a Bill of his own about the recognition of trades unions. I challenge Mr Mikardo either publicly to refute my account of events or publicly to justify to his own and my children and to those of all of us how he could withhold from them the moral protection which we wish to afford them. Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS KITTING, 32 Grafton Square, SW4, April 15.

Deteriorating climate

From Lord Kingsley and Ringrose. Sir, I am prompted by today's weather forecast (April 10) and by the recent Arctic experience of the West country to inquire whether it is not perhaps time to reconsider the findings of the Brown University meeting on world climate, held in 1972 and regarded as somewhat alarmist at that time. Briefly, the meeting stated that we are at present living in an interglacial of the Ice Age and that previous interglacials of comparable temperature have lasted approximately ten thousand years, the current duration of our own. In the past half million years climates as favourable as our own have prevailed for less than 10 per cent of the time; in recorded history we have experienced two cold cycles, that of the 13th century when the Greenland settlements became a bad joke, and that of the 17th century when the Thames froze regularly. We know that world climate has been deteriorating since 1960 and that in 1972 permanent snow cover and ice-pack increased by 12 per cent in the Northern Hemisphere; it has been soberly estimated that six more such winters could return us to the maximum conditions of the Wurm glaciation. This may seem an unimaginable catastrophe, but let us consider the indicators: the Mexican armadillo, which loves the sun, has been gradually extending its range northwards during this century; it is now retreating homewards; the British do not love the sun, but 25 per cent of them have now bought continental quilts. I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, LORD KINGSLEY, Kingsale, Kingsale Villa, Upton Nothe, Somerset.

Entry of religion into new Conservative politics

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs
Correspondent

In so far as the main churches have a political voice, they tend to speak from a position in the centre or the left. The British Council of Churches or the Methodist Conference on southern Africa, the General Synod of the Church of England on trade unions and the Roman Catholic Church on human rights or Third World development all say things that would not bring the Conservative Party conference to its feet.

It is curious, therefore, that Mrs Thatcher's political philosophy is consciously and explicitly theological in its foundations, more so probably than that of any party leaders since the war.

In her speech at St Lawrence Jewry at the end of last month she explained that though her Christianity did not equip her with a political ideology, her inheritance as a personal sense of purpose came from her own religious roots.

In the Shadow Cabinet she has gathered round her a group of whom that is equally true, and the result is that Conservative policy has taken on a more ideological, and in a way more radical, face than British politics is used to.

The old convention that religion is private, not to be brought into political controversy, has clearly broken down. It has been broken down not by the Christian Marxists who have been marching round the streets with brass bands for decades, but by the political heirs of Macmillan, Churchill and Baldwin, for whom theology was both obscure and irrelevant.

The prevailing wisdom is that politics is a questionable activity for someone engaged in living a religious life, not merely because the necessary, messy compromises require only a vague commitment to transcendental principles, but also because none of the main party political options has any great connexion with a religious view of man.

Conservatism, as it has been practised this century, is particularly open to the charge that it entered a harsh and uncaring economic ethic, believes in class and privilege, and fosters avarice by an electoral appeal to unenlightened self-interest. Socialism is open to the even more serious criticism that its several goals, each in itself attractive, are so mutually contradictory that at least one of them would have to be sacrificed.

The example of Russia and Eastern Europe can be used to argue that the inevitable ultimate sacrifice would be the most precious value of all, personal liberty. If religion, in its various guises, is to be a party political force, it must be about various ways in which the world could get worse.

Even the most religious politicians are inclined to say that the Sermon on the Mount is relevant only to private conduct, and to deny that Christianity in particular has any politically dynamic challenge to make to worldly affairs.

There is a recognizable "politician's" version of the Gospels which is commonly encountered, in which the most quoted text is "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's". It is not a common text among churchmen.

Politics is in fact about conflict, and the basic form of conflict is between two assumed rights, claimed by groups or individuals, which are not mutually complementary.

The concept of a "right" has become a dominant principle in Western society, the imperative that at least one of

OBITUARY

MR PAUL McGRATH Acting over five decades

Mr Paul McGrath, the American actor, died on April 13 at the age of 74.

Extremely capable in an extensive range of parts, he found a major stage play role seldom a quirk of fate that sometimes causes a player to be retrospectively undervalued. Mr McGrath's presence was sustaining; he had an instantly communicable sense of character. In London he appeared in *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1955), *Storm* (1956), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1957), *Storm* (1958), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1959), *Storm* (1960), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1961), *Storm* (1962), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1963), *Storm* (1964), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1965), *Storm* (1966), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1967), *Storm* (1968), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1969), *Storm* (1970), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1971), *Storm* (1972), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1973), *Storm* (1974), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1975), *Storm* (1976), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1977), *Storm* (1978), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1979), *Storm* (1980), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1981), *Storm* (1982), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1983), *Storm* (1984), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1985), *Storm* (1986), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (1987), *Storm* (1988), *Long Day's Journey 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John machinery

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

John machinery

Foord valuers

Britain supports IMF currency but resists Europe 'zone'

Westlake is set to throw its support behind a tentative plan... The IMF proposals were outlined some days ago in a paper presented by Dr Johannes Witteveen, its managing director. They basically envisaged the creation of a substitution account at the IMF through which dollars could be exchanged for reserve assets known as special drawing rights.

It to vet generation of clauses

Colin Brown on the operation of the Government's new pay clauses is to be built up... The plan for the closure at Shelton in the Midlands and at Glenasmole, Ayrshire, have run into difficulties.

Steel unions fighting two closures

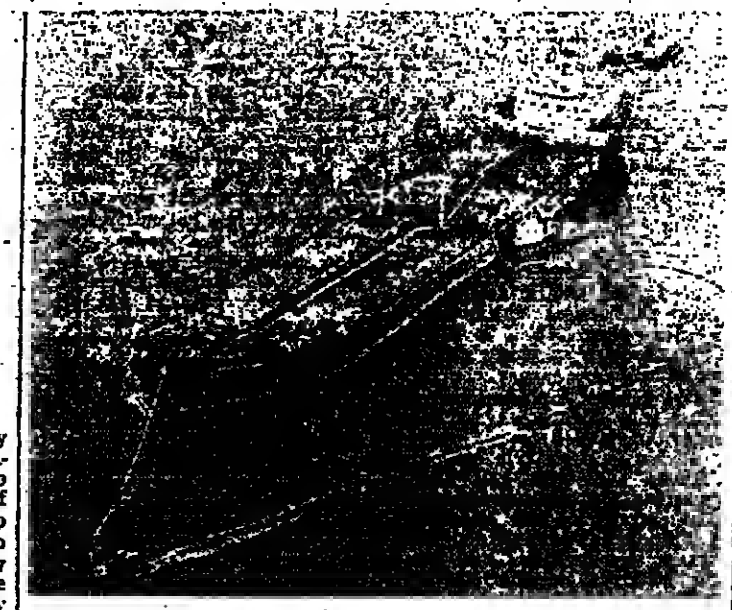
By Our Industrial Correspondent... Plans by the British Steel Corporation to close the Shelton in the Midlands and at Glenasmole, Ayrshire, have run into difficulties.

and RTZ joint ventures

Corporation, the largest oil group, is... The plan for the closure at Shelton in the Midlands and at Glenasmole, Ayrshire, have run into difficulties.

ill no decision on Venice flood tenders

Am Earle... The three proposals described as worthy of further investigation are reported in well-informed quarters here to be those of the Agitec consortium headed by Pirelli, and of Vela headed by Viareggio, to which that of Civa, headed by Condotte d'Acqua, was added at the last moment.



First Thistle tanker load

The first tanker load of oil from British National Oil Corporation's Thistle field in the North Sea was unloaded at the weekend at Conoco's Humber refinery... The journey from Thistle's tanker loading pier, 130 miles north-east of the Shetlands, to the Humber monobuoy took the tanker two days, and discharge of the cargo about 24 hours.

Talks on supervisory body for OTC market

By Christopher Wilkins... Talks involving the Bank of England, the Department of Trade and the investment bankers M. J. H. Nightingale have been taking place aimed at creating an independent supervisory body for the fast-growing over-the-counter (OTC) market, which covers all share sales and purchases that do not take place on a stock exchange.

Private builders await key report on available land

By John Huxley... Department of Environment officials expect to have a report on the availability of land for private house building ready for distribution early next month.

Speke workers planning militant action to save 3,000 Triumph jobs

By R. W. Shakespeare... Workers at British Leyland's Triumph car assembly plant at Speke, Liverpool, have rejected redundancy terms which the company claims are the most generous ever offered in the industry.

Swiss watch industry hit by surge in franc

From Patricia Tisdall, Basel, April 16... Fluctuations in international currency exchange rates are creating trouble for the Swiss watch industry.

P & O accepts delay in Polish ship deliveries

By Peter Hill... A series of general cargo ships being built for the P & O group in Poland will be delivered late because of delays in the construction programme.

Westward look, the land is brighter

There is a sense of dynamism, optimism and confidence on the West Coast of North America that clashes dramatically with the gloom that is so widespread in the East. A visit to such cities as Vancouver and Seattle brings a refreshing sense of perspective to the seriousness of current economic problems.

Wellington House Buckingham Gate Victoria 51,355sq.ft. Air Conditioned offices in new prestige building 4,360sq.ft. Shops, showrooms Parking for 11 cars To be let as a whole The Land Securities Investment Trust Limited

Accountants: a life of learning

... ..

The lure of European monetary union

Copies of the Report and Accounts will be available after April 25, 1978.

consortium banks in Saudi deal

Research and Development Corporation, a Saudi private company and the largest corporation in the Middle East, has signed a \$300m Saudi riyal (SAR) loan agreement with an international consortium of banks under the leadership of Banque Arabe et Commerciale d'Investissement.

Indemnity

ten years the growth in turnover and premium of Trade Indemnity has been attributable to increases, sometimes of the 20 per cent or more, in world prices of a great commodities and a sound mean that in the ahead the effects of war are likely to be in consumption, if it lead to a higher output ultimately help the figures. The board is of that it must continue to other sources, particularly business for real premium income and turnover.

roup in strong

il forms of borrowings and quoted investments, bank balances and cash. Pye Holdings, the electronics and communications company, entered 1978 "with a financial position", the way in their annual proceeds of £20.2m. ividues sold have had an influence on both, fly and funding, they nations in borrowings with the decline in the highest rate in the year cut interest costs to £1.8m. Referring to 1977 results the say that the figures their decision to group efforts mainly eads of professional and specialized com- in their opinion

Link Base Rates

Bank	61%
ys Bank	61%
l. Bank	61%
licated Crdts	61%
London Secs	61%
re & Co. *	61%
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u. Mercantile	61%
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Provident Life Office

[illegible]

Record activity but Eurobanks find little to rejoice about

By WILLIAM P. LOW

Spread—the premium a borrower pays over the prevailing London Eurodollar interest rate—reached a new low in February 1982. The cost of Paris secured its debut in the Euro markets with a \$20m five-year credit that carried a spread of just 100 basis points for the first four months of the year, before rising to 120 basis points the final 12 months. The funds were provided by two banks only—Société Générale and Citicorp—both of which are part of the Bank. Other banks invited to participate declined because of

Later in the same month Gaz de France returned to the syndicated market after a four-year absence. The Régie Nationale de Paris was originally mandated to raise \$100m over seven years at 4 per cent. But when it refused to give into official pressures to reduce the spread, the mandate was banded to Credit Lyonnais which quickly assembled an international banking syndicate willing to provide the funds on a margin of 1 per cent for the first three years, increasing to 2 per cent for the remainder.

Fierce controversy has raged among the international banking community over these two deals. In the case of the Paris credit, it is claimed that since the money is to be sold among a wide range of banks then it should not be regarded as representative of developments in the syndicated market. As far as the Gaz de France deal is concerned, it is made that the credit is a back-up line for the issue of commercial paper in the United States and therefore the size of the spread is less important than the rate of 3 1/2 per cent since the funds are not intended to be drawn.

While these arguments have their undoubted merits, the fact remains that the 3 1/2 per cent level has been reached and a further 1/2 per cent rise in the banks' are willing to provide funds at that level. The key question now is whether or not a similar spread can be attached to a "classical" syndicated loan. It is clear that among a wide range of banks and which will be drawn down.

Opinion among Eurobankers is divided. One group—probably

comprising a majority of banks—maintains that it is impossible to make a profit by lending at such a low rate. However, these banks made the same plea when spreads were about to break through the 1 per cent and 2 per cent barriers respectively—and then went ahead and lent money at these rates.

A smaller number of banks accepts—albeit with reluctance—that liquidity is so excessive and competition so intense that a decline to the 4 per cent level is inevitable. Rather than engage in futile opposition, these banks argue that it is better to concentrate on finding genuinely prime credit risks to fund at 4 per cent.

It seems likely that there soon will emerge at least one "classical" syndicated credit incorporating a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent margin. Favourites to achieve this breakthrough must include top country risks such as France, Canada, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The bank regarded as most likely to provide funds at this level are German, Japanese and French. United States banks, perhaps more mindful of profit margins, are no longer so keen to be seen leading the downward movement in

Accompanying the decline in interest rate margins during the

first quarter has been a lengthening in maturities. After some resistance, the 10-year tenor has become established for a variety of borrowers, including Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Norway, The Philippines and Venezuela. Brazil, which last year initiated a policy of extending maturities to ease its debt repayment burden, has now succeeded in pushing final maturities to 12 years and could be borrowing for as long as 15 years.

However, several bankers have noted that while a bank's credit spread can be justified on the basis of the increased risk and cost of lending to these banks, the spread should reflect the increased risk and cost of lending to these banks. In some cases, the spread is too large, and the bank has been forced to

William F. Low

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

[illegible]

Wall Street

New York, April 14.—The stock market vaulted higher in record volume. The Dow Jones industrial average leaped 45.92 points to 95.13.

Some 1,235 issues were higher with about 350 lower.

Volume, totaling an record 12.28 million shares up from 11.58 million yesterday. The previous record for a session was 4.51 million on February 20, 1976.

Gold loses up to \$2.30

[illegible]

Freight report

**Still as
bad as
ever**

It's not the 19 VLCCs and 10 ULCCs, 52 million dwts at present idle in the Gulf that thickened even farther the gloom over the tanker market last week. It was the other 12, the 100,000-dwt ULCCs, at least, known to be arriving before the end of the month. To the old question, "things can't get any worse can they?" the answer must surely be "why not."

For UK/Sea/Med to go at world scale 18.1 for two 25,000-tonners is really rousing rocketboat, the worst ever recorded. But get the price on hope and remain as good as dead for ever. And another fixture at world scale 18.25 for two 20,000 deadweight does not do to alleviate the sense of

But if rays are to be grasped by John L. Jacobs say that employment in the oil trades of combination carriers seems to be down a bit, due to slightly more activity in the bulk trades. Of 419 combos assessed, 47 million dwt some 70, just under 200 million dwt, are in oil. This represents 41 per cent employment figure of all such tonnage, and over 48 per cent of active tonnage of March 31.

An accelerating trend on these lines would make more room for tankers 100,000-200,000 dwt, which, of course, need it as much as the super-ships.

According to the two-year charter for a 139,000 tonner was fixed last week, at 70 cents a ton first year and 90 cents second. These are world averages of about \$5 and \$2, respectively, for the market seen in the oil tanker rates in this category.

There is an option on a third year, it is true, at 111 cents a ton, meaning a world average 34.5, but that does not do much for the owners' bank balance right now.

Anthony Renouf

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week FT Index change on week 4474-19.7 (44.2%)[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

ation and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Monday. Dealings End, April 28. § Contrango Day, May 2. Settlement Day, May 1

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

Public & Educational

UNIVERSITY OF
DAR ES SALAAM-TANZANIA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Faculty of Engineering:

1 PROFESSOR/SENIOR LECTURER IN MECHANICAL
ENGINEERING (INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING)

Applicants should have a Ph.D. or M.Sc. (Eng.) with practical experience in medium scale engineering enterprises, and preferably an additional degree in economics. The applicant will be expected to do the following: 1. Co-ordinate the three undergraduate subjects: Production Management, Materials Engineering and Maintenance. 2. Teaching undergraduate students in Production Management with emphasis on Economics and Business Administration. 3. Guidance of junior staff concerned with the subjects of Production Management and Maintenance. 4. Supervision of students in industrial training and students project work. 5. Establishing and maintaining contacts with industrial organizations and Government institutions. 6. Consulting and applied research within the scope of the subject and personal supervising of students in research and development matters concerning the development of the Faculty.

2 PROFESSOR/SENIOR LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING (POWER TRANSMISSION AND
DISTRIBUTION)

Applicants should possess a Ph.D. in Power Transmission and Distribution or an equivalent degree with 2 years' University teaching experience of at least 2 years' industrial experience. The applicant will be required to teach undergraduate and postgraduate students, conduct research, supervising students projects and to develop curriculum for the Power Transmission and Distribution course.

3 LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING (POWER TRANSMISSION AND
DISTRIBUTION)

Applicants should have at least an M.Sc. (Eng.) and some teaching experience. The applicant will be expected to teach undergraduate students in the subject of Power Transmission and Distribution, help in conducting research, supervise students projects and to take part in the development of the Faculty.

Salary scale: PROFESSOR, T5,050 p.a. SENIOR LECTURER, T3,270 p.a. LECTURER, T2,100 p.a. ASSISTANT LECTURER, T1,050 p.a. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, by 15 May 1978. The successful applicant will be required to report to the University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

SENIOR LECTURER

Applications are invited for a post within the Department, which becomes vacant by the retirement of Professor W. Taylor. The post holder will be responsible for the teaching of the subject of Community and Occupational Medicine to students in the Department of Community and Occupational Medicine, and for the supervision of research projects in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR LECTURER IN FOREIGN
LANGUAGES AND
LINGUISTICS

The appointee will be required to teach in the BA Programme in Foreign Languages and Linguistics, and to supervise research projects in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR LECTURER/
LECTURER IN HISTORY

Applicants must have a good degree and preferably a Ph.D. in History. The appointee will be required to teach in the BA Programme in History, and to supervise research projects in this field. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of
ManchesterDEPARTMENT OF
GERIATRIC MEDICINEPHYSICIAN OR
ENGINEER

Required as research associate for the new project investigating the role of the physician in the management of geriatric patients. The appointee will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Manchester, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Toronto

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHER

One or two year term (possibly extended), subject to Canadian immigration regulations. The appointee will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Durham

LECTURESHIP IN
ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Economics, to be held in the Department of Economics, University of Durham, Durham, England. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Durham, Durham, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

AUSLAND

NORTH BRISBANE HOSPITAL BOARD

ROYAL WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

FULL TIME MEDICAL STAFF

DIRECTOR OF ANAESTHESIA

Applications are invited from Specialist Anaesthetists for appointment to the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, North Brisbane Hospital Board, Brisbane, Australia, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn

H.M.C. DIRECT GRANT/INDEPENDENT

1,000 boys (300 Sixth-form, of whom 45 are girls)

Required for September 1978

HEAD OF ENGLISH SCALE 4

Salary—Blackburn Scale (above Burnham). The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Khartoum—
Sudan

Applications are invited for the post of

FACULTY OF EDUCATION:

(a) DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS:

(SENIOR LECTURER/
LECTURER IN
CLASSICAL AND
MODERN PHYSICS)

(b) DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY:

(SENIOR LECTURER/
LECTURER IN
TEACHING METHODS)

(c) DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY:

(SENIOR LECTURER/
LECTURER IN
ZOOLOGY)

Applications are invited for the above posts. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of London
King's CollegeDEPARTMENT OF
CIVIL ENGINEERINGLECTURER IN
CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of London, London, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Hull

LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Hull, Hull, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University College London

ANTHROPOLOGY

TEMPORARY
LECTURESHIP IN
PHYSICAL
ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College London, London, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Queen Mary College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

FACULTY OF LAWS

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/
LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the above posts. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Queen Mary College, London, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Mansfield College

OXFORD

TUTORIAL
FELLOWSHIP IN
POLITICS

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Mansfield College, Oxford, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

AUSTRALIA
NORTH BRISBANE HOSPITAL BOARD
ROYAL WOMEN'S HOSPITAL
FULL TIME MEDICAL STAFF
DIRECTOR OF ANAESTHESIA

Applications are invited from Specialist Anaesthetists for appointment to the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, North Brisbane Hospital Board, Brisbane, Australia, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn

H.M.C. DIRECT GRANT/INDEPENDENT

1,000 boys (300 Sixth-form, of whom 45 are girls)

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HEAD OF ENGLISH SCALE 4

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University of Khartoum—
Sudan

Applications are invited for the post of

FACULTY OF EDUCATION:

(a) DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS:

(SENIOR LECTURER/
LECTURER IN
CLASSICAL AND
MODERN PHYSICS)

(b) DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY:

(SENIOR LECTURER/
LECTURER IN
TEACHING METHODS)

(c) DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY:

(SENIOR LECTURER/
LECTURER IN
ZOOLOGY)

Applications are invited for the above posts. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of London
King's CollegeDEPARTMENT OF
CIVIL ENGINEERINGLECTURER IN
CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of London, London, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Hull

LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Hull, Hull, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University College London

ANTHROPOLOGY

TEMPORARY
LECTURESHIP IN
PHYSICAL
ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College London, London, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Queen Mary College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

FACULTY OF LAWS

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/
LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the above posts. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Queen Mary College, London, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Mansfield College

OXFORD

TUTORIAL
FELLOWSHIP IN
POLITICS

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Mansfield College, Oxford, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Sint Vincentushospital,
Groenlo, HollandThe modern-equipped hospital, having 150 beds, has a
vacancy for an

ANAESTHETIST

Groenlo is a small rural town, situated in one of Holland's most beautiful natural scenery. Its hospital is surgery-intensive. Both within and outside tenure a very attractive income is possible. We can help in the obtaining of lodging.

Applications with curriculum vitae should be addressed to:

De Algemeen Directeur van het ziekenhuis,
Ziekenhuisstraat 14,
Groenlo, Holland

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

The Governors of Bristol Cathedral School invite
applications for the

HEADSHIP

which becomes vacant on 1st January, 1979, following the appointment of the present Head Master, Mr David Jewell, to the Headship of Repton. The School is an ex-Direct Grant School reverting to independence, with 420 day boys between the ages of 11 and 18. Details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Abbey Gate House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TQ.

University of Sussex

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL
AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES

RESEARCH FELLOW

A theoretical physicist is required to study electron structure and changes in the ionization cross-sections of heavy ions. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Sussex, Sussex, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University College of
Swaziland

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF
MATHEMATICS

As a minimum qualification, applicants should possess an honours degree in Mathematics, or an equivalent qualification. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University College of Swaziland, Swaziland, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited from graduates in Physics, Engineering and other relevant disciplines for the post of

TECHNICAL
ADMINISTRATOR

Duties will include responsibility for the day-to-day running of the Department, and for the supervision of technical staff. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, Strathclyde, Scotland, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Exeter

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

THREE TUTORSHIPS

Applications are invited for the above posts. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Exeter, Exeter, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Hull

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited from

SOCIAL
ANTHROPOLOGISTS/
SOCIOLOGISTS

for a two-year temporary Lectureship in the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, University of Hull, Hull, England. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Hull, Hull, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Royal College of Art

CHAIR OF FILM AND
TELEVISION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Royal College of Art, London, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Otago

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL
SCIENCETEMPORARY
LECTURESHIP IN
CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Otago, Otago, New Zealand, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Bedford College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

LECTURESHIP IN
ANCIENT HISTORY

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Bedford College, London, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

APPOINTMENT OF
VICE-CHANCELLOR

The University wishes to appoint a Vice-Chancellor in succession to Professor L. C. B. Gower, who is retiring on 30 September 1978. Persons interested in the appointment, or who wish to submit names for consideration, are invited to write in confidence to the:

Chairman of the Council,
Dr. S. E. Clowdworth, C.B.E.,
c/o the Secretary and Registrar,
The University, Highfield, Southampton SO8 5NH

BODLEIAN LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the post of

HEAD OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SECTION

Department of Printed Books

from persons having a good knowledge of the Bodleian Library, and of the special collections. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Bodleian Library, Oxford, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Southampton

CHAIR OF ENGLISH

which is to be established during the academic year 1978/79. Further particulars are available from the Secretary, University of Southampton, Southampton, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Kenya University
College-Kenya

Applications are invited for the post of

POST OF LECTURER

in the Department of Physics. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Kenya University College-Kenya, Kenya, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Otago

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL
SCIENCETEMPORARY
LECTURESHIP IN
CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Otago, Otago, New Zealand, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The Open University

POST-DOCTORAL
RESEARCH FELLOW
(CHEMISTRY)

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, The Open University, Milton Keynes, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Durham

TEMPORARY
LECTURESHIP IN THE
SOCIOLOGY OF THE
MIDDLE EAST AND
ISLAMIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000 p.a. plus pension. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Durham, Durham, England, by 15 May 1978. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Hull

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER
SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the Department of Computer Science. The successful candidate will be expected to have a high degree of qualifications in the subject, and to have a good knowledge of the Department's resources. The salary scale for this post is £10,000

**MORE VACANCIES CAN BE
ON PAGE 28**

[illegible]

Sounds and Meanings.
Doctor and Patient.
7.50, Music for Stravinsky.
8.00, News. 8.30, Scarsdale.
BBU Concert for Ukraine.
1. Mozart, Tchaik. 9.20, J.
2. The Judges by J.
3. Dalcroze. 9.40, Concert. Fr.
S. Stravinsky. Nene.
Among the Witnesses.
10.00, News. 10.30, Consta-
ntine. 11.00, Jazz to Bri-
tton. Dean's Musicense. 11.
News. 11.35-11.40, Schi-
Song.

[illegible][illegible]

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of These Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

ALBANYALATA **BOZOMO** **BOZOU**
Buchi and overland postage from
Tramadora. 16/71 Earle
Great Road, London W8 and 01-
527 0051 (Arlene Augusta).

Grasscut for a wide selection of
Tavernia, plants, self-caring
handed. In Cross Toler (Pao-
ponese) and the smaller Great
Island. Contact The Great Travel
Club (Boulogne Tour 124). Tel.
01-603 8111. ATOL 9698. ABTA.

(continued on page 30)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
01-837 3311
APPOINTMENTS
01-278 9161
PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS
01-783 9231
PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9351
MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel: Classified Queries Dept 01-837 1234, extn 7180

- All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Ltd, copies of which are available on request.
- | | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Animals and Birds | 22 |
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| Education | 22 |
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| Services | 22 |
| Unions | 22 |
| Wanted | 22 |

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day, mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

... He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that rules his spirit is better than a city. - Proverbs 16: 32

BIRTHS

DURAND—On 13th April, 1978, to Lady Joan Durand and Mr. John Durand, a daughter, Julia Jane (Mrs. J. Durand).

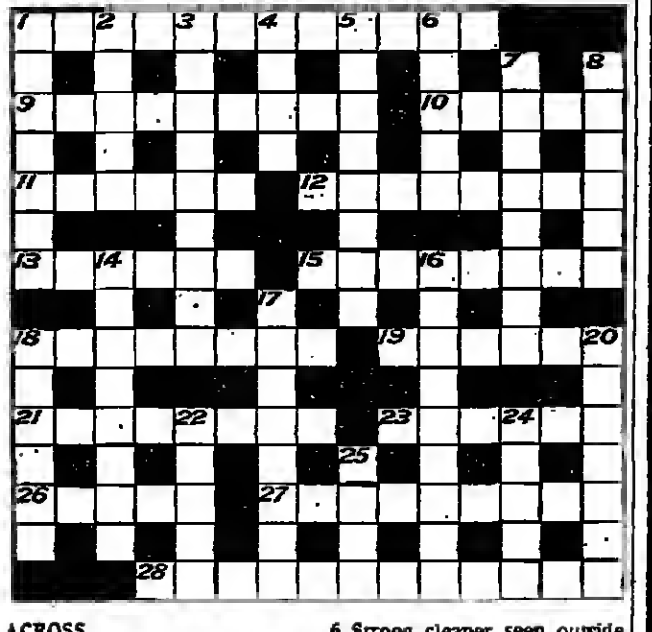
PORTER—On 13th April, 1978, to Mrs. J. Porter and Mr. J. Porter, a daughter, Julia Jane (Mrs. J. Porter).

REED—On 13th April, 1978, to Mrs. J. Reed and Mr. J. Reed, a daughter, Julia Jane (Mrs. J. Reed).

SMITH—On 13th April, 1978, to Mrs. J. Smith and Mr. J. Smith, a daughter, Julia Jane (Mrs. J. Smith).

WALKER—On 13th April, 1978, to Mrs. J. Walker and Mr. J. Walker, a daughter, Julia Jane (Mrs. J. Walker).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,876



- ACROSS**
1. Fruit crate carrying sea-food? (6-6).
 9. Detail man for repairs in scales? (9).
 10. Worry about money for college? (5).
 11. One chopped log's nothing in such cold homes? (6).
 12. Cocarde foreign king backed subordinate? (8).
 13. A private pen-name? (5).
 14. May wild tress in this part of Ireland? (8).
 15. Peevish satire got Mariner into trouble? (8).
 16. To southern sign of the Zodiac, a beede? (6).
 17. Very dark student in return flight? (3-5).
 18. The infatuated one in the gold lace outfit? (6).
 19. Joiners are the leading lights? (7).
 20. West Riding sportsman appear argumentative people? (9).
 21. Uncommonly tight? (5, 2, 1, 4).
- DOWN**
1. The poet William gets 22 in change? (7).
 2. Some problem, actually, reversing the beast? (5).
 3. Solitaires include fellow citizens? (9).
 4. Perhaps they are 28 empty streets? (4).
 5. Jeopardize the peace-maker's task? (8).
 6. Strong cleaner seen outside church, school abroad? (5).
 7. Really looks one's night companion? (8).
 8. Indian servant comparatively naked, we hear? (6).
 9. Scheming to show snooker skill with fifty break? (8).
 10. One crate is to reorganize a republic? (9).
 11. English admiral, upset by new accounts, died? (8).
 12. Coax economist to embrace a Japanese leader? (6).
 13. Fortunate islanders, so well off? (7).
 14. Learn from break-up sale on the short side? (5).
 15. A belief of Russian business man? (5).
 16. She brought up an Abyssinian prince? (4).

BIRTHDAYS

DARLING—To your son, born 1978, in London, William, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Darling.

MARRIAGES

CORRE—On 13th April, 1978, at St. Paul's Church, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Corrie and Mrs. J. Corrie.

RICHARDS—On 13th April, 1978, at St. Paul's Church, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Richards and Mrs. J. Richards.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

KIMPTON—On 13th April, 1978, at St. Paul's Church, London, the marriage of Mr. J. Kimpton and Mrs. J. Kimpton.

DEATHS

CAMPBELL—On 13th April, 1978, at St. Paul's Church, London, the death of Mr. J. Campbell.

DIAMOND—On 13th April, 1978, at St. Paul's Church, London, the death of Mr. J. Diamond.

COOPER—On 13th April, 1978, at St. Paul's Church, London, the death of Mr. J. Cooper.

STOVIN—On 13th April, 1978, at St. Paul's Church, London, the death of Mr. J. Stovin.

DEATHS

STOVIN—On 13th April, 1978, at St. Paul's Church, London, the death of Mr. J. Stovin.

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DEATHS

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 28 AND 29

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HELP SAVE OUR EX-SERVICEMEN FROM FURTHER SUFFERING

War and other Northern Ireland issues mean that hundreds of thousands of ex-servicemen are suffering from physical and mental disabilities. The Royal Legation London is now accepting donations to help them.

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

is the largest single supporter in the U.K. of research into the causes of cancer. Help us to conquer cancer with a donation to the Cancer Research Campaign.

SALES EXECUTIVE TRANSPORT

£7,000-£8,000 p.a. + CAR

... (text continues)

YACHTS AND BOATS

CREW WANTED—Crew for 1/2 tonne boat, 20 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 2 ft. deep. Suitable for racing. Contact: [Name], [Address].

UK HOLIDAYS

RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

Household chores, arthritis, backache, etc. are a thing of the past. Recuperative holidays are now available. Contact: [Name], [Address].

ANTIQUE, HISTORY, BRASS

Antique, history, brass. A collection of antique, history, brass. Contact: [Name], [Address].

SEE GENERAL VACANCIES

URGENT!

Archaeological Volunteers required for the excavation of a Roman site. Contact: [Name], [Address].

CALLING AMERICANS—Have your children been to school? Contact: [Name], [Address].

GREEN ISLANDS—Holidays still available. Contact: [Name], [Address].

IN MEMORIAM

GREEN—In loving memory of Mr. J. Green, who died on 13th April, 1978. Contact: [Name], [Address].

ROYAL—In loving memory of Mr. J. Royal, who died on 13th April, 1978. Contact: [Name], [Address].

HERBERT JOHNSON LADIES SHOP—Contact: [Name], [Address].

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

J. H. KENYON LTD—Funeral Directors. Contact: [Name], [Address].

FOORTHCOMING EVENTS

EASTER FAIR—In aid of the [Name] Fund. Contact: [Name], [Address].

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FIRST MATE—For provision private. Contact: [Name], [Address].

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

JAMAICA

FROM £329

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THOMSON

CARIBBEAN HOLIDAYS

... (text continues)

PARIS £27

... (text continues)

IF THERE'S A Cheaper Way of Travelling

... (text continues)

ALLKARN TRAVEL

... (text continues)

BARBAIN HOLIDAYS

... (text continues)

INSTONE TRAVEL

... (text continues)

FLORILLA SAILING AROUND CORFU

... (text continues)

GREECE

... (text continues)

IT'S THE BEST WAY TO TRAVEL

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HERE COMES SUMMER

... (text continues)

HOUSES IN DORDOGNE

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UP, UP AND AWAY

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HERE COMES SUMMER

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GOAT AND CHIPS

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ITALY, GREECE, SPAIN

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SHOCK! HORROR! PROH

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